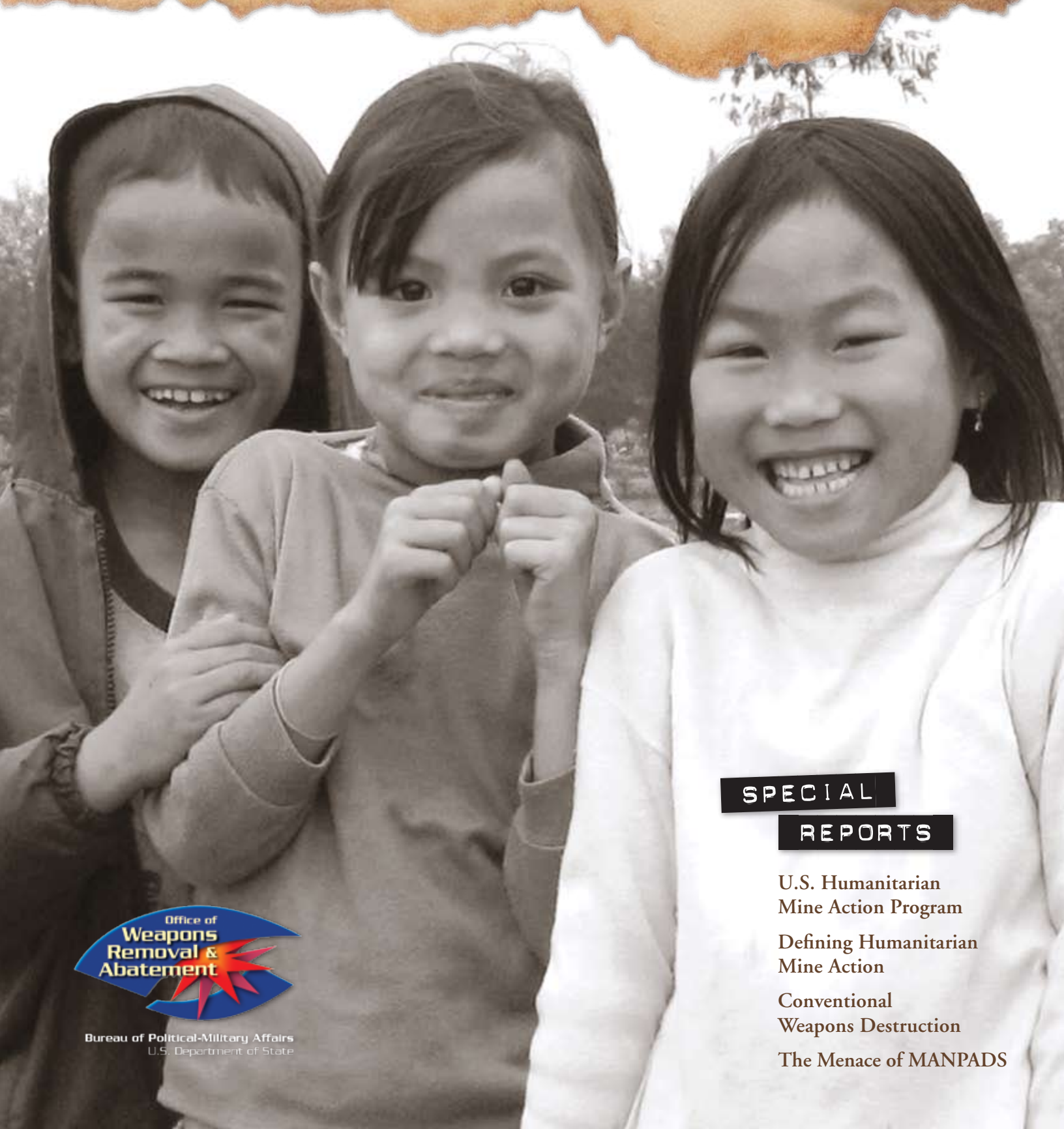


TO WALK THE **Earth in Safety**

The United States' Commitment to Humanitarian Mine Action and Conventional Weapons Destruction



SPECIAL

REPORTS

U.S. Humanitarian
Mine Action Program

Defining Humanitarian
Mine Action

Conventional
Weapons Destruction

The Menace of MANPADS



Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
U.S. Department of State

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ON THE COVER



A new generation of Vietnamese children, living and playing in complete safety on the site of a former U.S. Marine Corps firebase in Quang Tri province. All of the unexploded ordnance that resulted from attacks on the base, as well as all of the landmines that once protected the base's perimeter, were carefully cleared by MAG (Mines Advisory Group) under a grant from the U.S. Department of State's Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement.

John Stevens, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement



One of the houses built with the assistance of MAG (Mines Advisory Group), on a former U.S. Marine Corps firebase in Quang Tri province, Vietnam, in conjunction with MAG's clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance at that firebase, funded by the U.S. Department of State's Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement. In addition to conducting classic demining and clearance of explosive remnants of war, MAG also integrates community development projects such as this one in its humanitarian mine action projects in Vietnam.

John Stevens, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement



In 2007, the U.S. Department of State's Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement marked the 10th anniversary of its Public-Private Partnership program, which enlists civil society support for clearing persistent landmines and explosive remnants of war, teaching mine risk education, and rendering assistance to survivors of landmine accidents around the world. Since its founding in October 1997, this Public-Private Partnership program has grown to include 63 nongovernmental organizations, civic associations, educational groups, and corporations.

INTRODUCTION

SPECIAL REPORTS

- U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program
- Defining Humanitarian Mine Action
- Conventional Weapons Destruction
- The Menace of MANPADS

COUNTRY PROFILES

AFRICA

- Angola
- Benin
- Burundi
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- The Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Eritrea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Kenya
- Mauritania
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Republic of Congo
- Rwanda
- Senegal
- Sudan
- Togo
- Uganda

ASIA

- Afghanistan
- Cambodia
- Laos
- Philippines
- Sri Lanka
- Tajikistan
- Thailand
- Vietnam

1	EUROPE	32
	Albania	33
2	Azerbaijan	34
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	35
7	Bulgaria	35
8	Croatia	35
	Estonia	36
10	Georgia	36
12	Hungary	37
13	Kosovo	37
14	Macedonia	38
14	Montenegro	38
14	Serbia	39
15	Ukraine	39
16	LATIN AMERICA	40
16	Argentina	41
17	Chile	41
18	Colombia	41
18	Ecuador	42
19	Honduras	42
20	Nicaragua	43
20	Suriname	43
20	THE MIDDLE EAST	44
21	Iraq	45
22	Jordan	46
23	Lebanon	47
23	Tunisia	48
24	Yemen	49
25		
26	MINE ACTION PROGRAMS (SIDEBARS)	
28	Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement	14
28	U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund	17
29	U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research & Development Program	21
29	U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Training Center	33
30	Organization of American States	42
30	Mine Action Information Center	46
	Mine Detection Dog Center for Southeast Europe	48
	International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance	49
	RECIPIENTS OF MINE ACTION ASSISTANCE	50
	U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program	51
	Funding History Chart (FY 1993-2008)	

INTRODUCTION: A Message from Acting Assistant Secretary Stephen D. Mull

We are pleased to offer the 7th Edition of *To Walk the Earth in Safety*, the report of the interagency U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program for Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007. This report also describes the conventional weapons destruction efforts of the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement located in the State Department's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs. This office directs programs that encompass humanitarian mine action, and elimination of at-risk small arms, light weapons, man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), and munitions.

Every edition of *To Walk the Earth in Safety*, archived at www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/rpt/walkearth, is a look back in time. This edition examines the United States' mine action and conventional weapons destruction work in 2006 and 2007. Why the lag? It takes awhile to compile the information for these reports; however, the effort was worth it as 2006 and 2007 marked two more years of solid accomplishments. For example, thanks in part to United States' assistance, in 2006 Macedonia was rendered free from the humanitarian impact of landmines and explosive remnants of war ("impact free"), and the last "hidden killers" were finally cleared from Mozambique's Sena Railway. Also in 2006, progress was made with the NATO Partnership for Peace destruction initiative in Ukraine, which included the elimination of 1,000 MANPADS that were excess to Ukraine's defensive needs.

In 2007, the annual number of reported casualties from landmines and explosive remnants of war worldwide decreased to 5,751, down sharply from approximately 26,000 just four years ago. Even factoring in the difficulty of accurately accounting for all casualties, it is clear that the United States, other donors, the mine-affected countries themselves, and brave deminers all working together

have made the landmine problem surmountable in our lifetime. In 2007, the United States' destruction of at-risk MANPADS surpassed 24,000 since we first began to prevent these threats to global aviation from falling into the wrong hands. Also in 2007, we celebrated the destruction of a symbolic millionth light weapon in five countries, a major milestone in the United States' efforts to reinforce peace and the rule of law. Finally, in 2007 we marked the 10th Anniversary of our Public-Private Partnership program in which the United States encourages civil society participation to help make our world impact free from *all* conventional weapons.

I invite you to examine this report in order to see the scope of the U.S. conflict-remediation and peace-building efforts around the world, and to learn about the organizations with which we cooperate closely to allow more people to "walk the Earth in safety."

Stephen D. Mull
Acting Assistant Secretary of State
Bureau of Political-Military Affairs



To help save natural resources and protect our environment, this edition of *To Walk the Earth In Safety* was printed on 10 percent post-consumer-waste recycled paper, using vegetable-based inks.

Maps courtesy of the University of Texas Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin

U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program

Formally established in 1993, with roots to late 1988 when the term “humanitarian demining” was coined in Afghanistan, the interagency U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program is the largest and one of the world’s oldest such programs. It is comprised of the Department of State, Department of Defense, U.S. Agency for International Development’s Leahy War Victims Fund, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Collectively, the program operates worldwide to clear landmines and all types of explosive remnants of war, provide mine risk education, render survivors assistance, advance the technology of mine clearance through cutting-edge research and development, train deminers in affected countries to the highest international standards, and support foreign public health projects related to survivors’ assistance.

The United States remains the world’s top contributor to humanitarian mine action (HMA), having spent well over \$1.2 billion since 1993. The U.S. continues to contribute tens of millions of dollars annually to help rid the world of the “hidden killers” that remain from past conflicts, the overwhelming preponderance of which have been manufactured and employed by other countries and foreign combatants. In fiscal year 2006, the United States dedicated \$75,997,000 to mine action, and in FY 2007, the U.S. spent \$82,092,000 more.

The funding history table on pages 51–55 charts all U.S.-funded humanitarian mine action since FY 1993. In addition, conventional weapons destruction activities supported by the Office of Weapons Removal and

Abatement in the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) through the end of FY 2007 are summarized on page 7.

Endeavors to eradicate persistent landmines, abandoned ordnance, explosive remnants of war (ERW), at-risk stocks of aging munitions, and surplus conventional weapons around the world support the U.S. goal to improve sustainable development and global peace. These efforts provide a humanitarian response to the harmful social and economic effects generated by such arms and munitions, and advance peace and security by promoting regional stability through the use of HMA and conventional weapons destruction as confidence-building measures. This benefits society by reducing the number of civilian

casualties, allowing refugees and internally displaced persons to return to their homes, and enhancing the political and economic stability of countries affected by these hidden killers and dangerous depots.

A typical U.S. humanitarian mine action program involves assisting a mine-affected country to establish a mine action center or national demining office, establish a mine risk education program and a demining training program, and often includes funding actual mine-clearance and ERW-clearance operations. As the country develops its demining capabilities, and the program becomes self-sustaining, the United States relinquishes its active role to the host nation.

The mission of the Department of State’s Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement is to develop policy options, implement arms destruction and mitigation programs, and engage civil society in a synergistic effort to reduce the harmful worldwide effects generated by the indiscriminate use of persistent mines and illicit and abandoned conventional weapons of war. Among its several responsibilities, PM/WRA oversees day-to-day management of bilateral mine action assistance programs. In addition, PM/WRA encourages the participation of civil society in mine action through its unique Public-Private Partnership program (www.state.gov/t/pm/wra/partners).

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) promotes sustainable development by providing humanitarian services in post-conflict situations. Its Bureau of Humanitarian Response, Office of Transition Initiatives, bridges the gap between emergency assistance and long-term development by supporting organizations and people in emergency transition in conflict-prone countries. In addition, USAID’s Leahy War Victims Fund helps to

improve the mobility, health, and social integration of the disabled, including landmine survivors. Typically, USAID works through nongovernmental organizations to develop a country’s capacity for sustainable services for amputees and other conflict survivors.

The Department of Defense (DoD) manages a Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program that is improving the technologies and means to detect and clear landmines and explosive remnants of war. One of its recent, successful projects has been the development, testing, and deployment of the Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS), the biggest breakthrough in detection technology since World War II.

DoD also manages the Humanitarian Demining Training Center; the Center’s key contribution has been to teach U.S. Military Forces to train foreign deminers to conduct humanitarian mine action to International Mine Action Standards. In some situations, DoD funds a humanitarian mine action program’s start-up costs, and PM/WRA provides subsequent funds to procure the necessary equipment, provide training (such as for host-nation demining program managers), and supply continued support until the program reaches the U.S. government’s end-state.

The Department of Health and Human Services, through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, provides technical and financial support to several nongovernmental organizations and U.N. agencies for public health projects related to survivors’ assistance. These projects include the provision of direct support to survivors as well as science-based assistance in identifying new survivors and assessing their health needs.

Defining Humanitarian Mine Action

The United States believes that humanitarian mine action (HMA) should focus on making the world “mine impact-free” (i.e., free from the humanitarian impact of landmines) instead of “mine free.” This is because it is impossible to guarantee that every single landmine is cleared from an affected country or region. Furthermore, it is more practical, feasible, cost-effective, and morally defensible to clear mines that have a humanitarian impact than to spend dwindling donations on seeking the last landmine in a remote location. Suspected or known mined areas that pose a lesser humanitarian threat or that are less economically critical may be cleared later, while available funds are devoted to clearing mined areas or countries where landmines and unexploded ordnance continue to pose a grave menace to the civilian population.

U.S. humanitarian mine action focuses on three major “pillars,” which are:

- Mine detection and clearance
- Mine risk education and
- Mine survivors’ assistance

Depending on the needs of a country, the United States may assist with financial support in one, two, or all three pillars. Research and development in new demining technologies is also a component of HMA.

Mine Detection and Clearance

Before clearance can begin effectively in an affected country, a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) is conducted, ideally to determine the specific nature and extent of the landmine situation. The LIS identifies broad areas within a country where mines exist and estimates the impact these mines have on local communities. Areas where mines do not exist are also recorded; this is called area reduction. Although mine clearance and mine risk education often must begin before the survey is complete, the LIS provides mine action authorities an important tool for development planning. Following the LIS, a technical survey is conducted to document specific details of the landmine contamination. Mined areas are demarcated, and the number and types of mines and explosive remnants of war are recorded.

International law, such as Amended Protocol II to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, to which the United States is a party and which it has ratified, requires that those who lay mines identify the types of landmines emplaced, and map their locations so that the mines can be removed at the conclusion of hostilities. However, insurgent groups and sometimes nations have ignored international law, and placed mines indiscriminately without marking or recording their use or location. Even when maps and other records are available, natural events may, over time, diminish their utility. For example, mines tend to migrate from their original locations as a result of shifting desert sands or from heavy rains in tropical areas that wash away topsoil.

(continued on page 6)

©iStockPhoto.com/Claudia Dewald

An old Soviet-built army truck rusts in a minefield in the Middle East. Unfortunately, not all minefields are as well fenced and marked as this one.

No single technology can be employed to find and remove mines in all circumstances, in all terrains and weather conditions, and against all mine types—not even the new Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS), which uses a combination of metal detection and ground-penetrating radar to differentiate between landmines and harmless metal debris. The primary tools, which have been used to find mines for over 60 years, are mine detectors and hand-held probes. Mine detecting dogs (MDDs), and mechanical demining tools, such as flails and tillers, are also used. Other bio-sensors such as bees and African pouch rats have also been tested, but have not been as widely accepted and deployed as MDDs which are relatively robust and generally successful if properly trained and cared for, and teamed with a well-trained human handler. In conjunction with mine clearance, a quality assurance program is used to assess the efficacy of these operations, and MDDs can assist this process.

U.S. law states: “...as a matter of policy, U.S. Forces shall not engage in physically detecting, lifting, or destroying landmines, unless it does so for the concurrent purpose of supporting a U.S. military operation; or provides such assistance as part of a military operation that does not involve the armed forces.” Therefore, U.S. military personnel, as described in the “U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program” section, use a “Train-the-Trainer” approach to assist a country in clearing landmines. These U.S. Special Operations Forces who have graduated from DoD’s Humanitarian Demining Training Center educate an initial team of host-nation deminers in mine-clearance techniques and procedures. In turn, this indigenous team trains others until an adequate number of the country’s nationals are sufficiently competent to mark and clear mines safely and efficiently without U.S. help.

Mine Risk Education

The majority of mine casualties are young men who encounter mines during their daily activities, such as farming or

shepherding animals. Adult men are often hurt while trying to disarm mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) to recover the scrap metal and sell it. Children are typically hurt or killed while playing with mines and UXO. Women become casualties while gathering firewood or water, or while working in their gardens.

Various nongovernmental organizations, often supported by the U.S. and other donors, provide mine risk education (MRE) to at-risk populations. Teaching people how to recognize and avoid landmines and explosive remnants of war, and to inform demining authorities of the presence of such hazards, can help to reduce casualties. MRE uses a variety of materials and media to convey important messages. U.S.-created MRE materials, and the manner in which the information is presented, are sensitive to the cultural mores of the local population. U.S. military personnel also conduct mine risk education during train-the-trainer humanitarian mine action deployments. They are fluent in the language of each mine-affected county to which they deploy, and they undergo country specific cultural training prior to engaging in this activity.

Survivors’ Assistance

Survivors’ assistance requires a long-term commitment to landmine survivors and often to their family members too. Treating the initial injuries is not enough because as the wounds heal, new prostheses to fit the growing or wilting limb are needed, as is training to relearn daily personal care and income-producing skills. The psychological injury to a landmine survivor is also a factor in that person’s recovery and for the family members; the survivor must overcome both physical difficulties and feelings of inadequacy or worthlessness to regain a productive life. For these reasons, mine action programs encourage a holistic approach to providing assistance to the survivors of landmine injuries.

Conventional Weapons Destruction

The United States is a global leader in combating the illicit trafficking and accumulation of conventional weapons and munitions of all calibers. While acknowledging the legitimacy of the legal trade, manufacture, and ownership of arms, the U.S. works to improve global and national mechanisms for controlling conventional weapons, providing physical security and stockpile management for at-risk arms and munitions depots, and destroying excess weapons around the world.

Many countries have stockpiles of conventional weapons and aging, often unstable, munitions dating back to the Cold War (or even earlier eras) that are no longer needed for their national security. These stockpiles and weapons frequently pose a major public-safety hazard in populated areas as well as an environmental threat. Since they are often poorly secured, these munitions and conventional weapons are easy targets for terrorists, criminals, and insurgent groups.

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Political-Military Affairs helps develop and implement U.S. policies regarding conventional weapons and munitions. These efforts include supporting initiatives at the United Nations and other international organizations to address illicit transnational arms transfers through marking and tracing of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and strengthening controls on arms brokers. PM/WRA may also establish U.S.-funded destruction operations within the host country, taking into account factors such as regional stability, counter-terrorism and force protection, and mitigation of the humanitarian impact of illicit SA/LW and abandoned ordnance.

PM/WRA SA/LW PROGRAM FUNDING	
FY 2006	FY 2007
\$8,662,500	\$16,167,000

Through a similar process, PM/WRA and the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) offer technical assistance on physical security and stockpile management issues to teach weapons custodians and ammunition technicians U.S. weapons standards and procedures. PM/WRA and DTRA work closely with the host nation to develop and execute projects that meet the needs of the requesting government, are cost-effective, and promote regional security. Since the program’s inception in 2001 through the end of 2007, more than one million weapons, 80 million rounds of ammunition, and over 24,000 MANPADS have been destroyed. PM/WRA has implemented

SA/LW destruction programs in the following countries with their cooperation: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Guinea, Lesotho, Liberia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Romania, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Serbia, and Sudan.

This edition of *To Walk The Earth In Safety* includes current conventional weapons destruction projects funded wholly or in part by the United States through PM/WRA in fiscal year 2006 and fiscal year 2007. For more recent updates on all PM/WRA activities, visit www.state.gov/t/mp/wra.

The Menace of MANPADS

Man-portable air-defense systems or MANPADS (also referred to as shoulder-fired, surface-to-air missiles) are small, light, and easy to transport and conceal. Estimates of global MANPADS production range from 750,000 to 1,000,000, with thousands believed to be outside government control. The U.S. Department of State estimates that since the 1970s MANPADS were employed against more than 40 civilian aircraft, resulting in at least 28 crashes and over 800 deaths worldwide.

After the November 2002 attempted shoot-down of a civilian airliner in Kenya with MANPADS, the United States redoubled its already considerable efforts to keep these weapons from falling into the wrong hands. Countering the proliferation of MANPADS is an overriding U.S. national security



Two insurgents in Iraq with SA-7b and SA-14 MANPADS

have encouraged steps to reduce the number of these weapons available on the black market. The Office of Conventional Arms Threat Reduction in the Bureau for International Security and Nonproliferation works to prevent transfers of MANPADS—and the technology

to produce them—to undesirable end-users through bilateral and multilateral engagement, with an emphasis on responsible export controls.

The U.S. Department of Defense supports international negotiations by providing expertise on the proper management and control of MANPADS, and by enforcing stringent physical security and accountability for MANPADS in U.S. possession. In 2001 the Department established the Golden Sentry program to monitor end-use sale of MANPADS through foreign military sales to ensure that they are not diverted to criminal use. The Defense Security and Cooperation Agency administers the Golden Sentry program, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency and the U.S. Army provide support.

The international Civil Aviation Organization, the United Nations, the G-8, the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, the Organization of American States, and other international and regional organizations have recognized the MANPADS threat and

Anatomy of a Typical MANPADS

Launch tube



U.S. Department of Homeland Security



Thermal Battery



Grip Stock

Missile



An SA-7 MANPADS





Angola

Angola's landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination is the product of four decades of continuous conflict, beginning with a war for independence in the 1960s followed by 30 years of civil war. Landmines and UXO continue to pose an immediate threat to local populations, preventing the normalization of lives, creating an obstacle to humanitarian assistance, and inhibiting the economic recovery of the country. The Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) for Angola provides the most accurate picture of the socioeconomic impact on communities there, confirming that mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) impact more than 2.2 million people in 1,968 communities across all 18 provinces. In addition, Angola has an estimated two million at-risk, military-type small arms and light weapons in civilian hands and many more in unsecured government stockpiles. The Angolan Army is currently undergoing a national inventory and there is ongoing destruction of surplus dangerous weapons and ammunition. Between FY 2002 and FY 2007 the U.S. Department of State spent over \$1.8 million to help Angola destroy surplus weapons and ammunition.

In 2006 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs provided \$5,125,497 in humanitarian mine action assistance to Angola through nongovernmental organizations, resulting in the clearance of 887 kilometers of road and 1,159,718 square meters of land. The HALO Trust (HALO) received two grants from PM/WRA. One was for \$2,301,497 to clear land and roads in the provinces of Benguela, Huambo and Bie. HALO's second grant, totaling \$447,017, established a Weapons and Ammunition Disposal Team to destroy weapons and ammunition handed over as part of a national voluntary disarmament initiative and to support Angolan security services in the disposal of unwanted or degraded weapons and ammunition. Between June and December 2006, HALO destroyed 7,633 weapons and 17,040 items of ammunition. PM/WRA granted \$1,550,000 to Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) for clearance operations in Kwanza Sul province and \$1,274,000 to MAG (Mines Advisory Group) for survey teams and manual and mechanical demining teams operating in Moxico province. Also in 2006, PM/WRA provided a \$100,100 grant to the Survey Action Center to complete the LIS data analysis and produce a final report and maps on the survey's findings. This report is expected to provide policymakers at the provincial, national, and international levels with detailed and standardized data regarding the socioeconomic impacts of landmines and UXO upon communities throughout Angola. In support of national capacity building, PM/WRA provided a grant for \$347,582 to the United Nations Development

Program (UNDP) for the establishment of regional Quality Assurance/Quality Control Teams under the National Inter-Sectoral Commission for Demining and Humanitarian Assistance. PM/WRA supported Roots of Peace with an additional \$100,000 grant for mine action projects in Angola.

PM/WRA invested \$4.5 million more for humanitarian mine action in Angola in FY 2007. Funds supported mine clearance by HALO, MAG, and NPA, making over one million square meters of land and 322 kilometers of road safely accessible to the people of Angola. A grant of \$750,000 enabled HALO to destroy an additional 7,878 weapons and 106.5 tons of excess or unstable bombs and ammunition.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund provided \$1 million in financial and technical assistance to landmine survivors in Angola in 2006. To learn more about the Leahy War Victims Fund, visit www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/the_funds/lwvf.

The U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program in partnership with HALO began a technology evaluation of the Rotary Mine Comb, valued at \$337,000, in October 2006. Intermeshing tines on two rotors gently extricate large buried objects, including anti-tank mines, from the soil and push them to the side of the host vehicle's path. HALO reports positive risk-reduction results with the Comb in sandy soil, achieving up to 500 meters of road clearance per day. Then in FY 2007, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program contributed \$7,000 to assess the effectiveness of its humanitarian mine action efforts in Angola over the years.



Deborah Netland, Program Manager for PM/WRA, next to a small batch of a large stockpile of assault rifles, superfluous to Angola's security needs, that was about to be cut up and have its metal recycled. This was part of a weapons destruction project executed by The HALO Trust and funded by PM/WRA. A truck-mounted metal cutter is visible in the background.

AFRICA

OFFICE OF WEAPONS REMOVAL AND ABATEMENT

Founded in October 2003, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs works to reduce the global humanitarian impact of all conventional weapons of war including landmines, unexploded ordnance, abandoned ordnance, man-portable air-defense systems, and small arms and light weapons.

PM/WRA develops, implements, and monitors U.S. policy and programs relating to conventional weapons of war, including landmines. Through these efforts, PM/WRA seeks to ensure peaceful, stable, and prosperous international environments.

Goals concerning conventional weapons include preventing illicit trafficking, reducing their availability to criminals and terrorists, and stemming the indiscriminate use of such weapons.

PM/WRA's Public-Private Partnership program, which includes over 60 nongovernmental organizations (NGO) and corporations, enlists civil-society support for humanitarian mine action and related conflict-prevention and peace-building efforts. PM/WRA celebrated the 10th Anniversary of its Public-Private Partnership program in October 2007. (See the press release at www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2007/oct/93023.htm.)

Other U.S. agencies, NGOs, international organizations, and private enterprises also work closely with the PM/WRA to help this office demonstrate the strong commitment of the United States to a set of values that respects human life.

U.S. Department of State

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Benin

In FY 2007, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program contributed \$7,000 to assess humanitarian mine action in Benin. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdtdc.



Burundi

In FY 2007, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs contributed \$380,900 to mitigate at-risk military-type small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) in Burundi. PM/WRA granted \$99,652 to DanChurchAid to implement a SA/LW awareness campaign through the established National Council of Churches of Burundi network. PM/WRA provided \$239,648 to the nongovernmental organization MAG (Mines Advisory Group) to destroy excess man-portable air-defense systems and other surplus weapons. An additional \$41,600 provided weapons destruction tools for the United Nations Development Program to facilitate more SA/LW destruction, and build Burundi's national capacity for further weapons destruction.



Central African Republic

Over the past several years, the Central African Republic (CAR) has experienced four coups and been further affected by regional instability and internal conflict in neighboring countries. This violence has resulted in significant movements of refugees, rebel groups, and arms across the CAR's loosely controlled borders. The exact number of small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) in the country remains unknown but is considered significant. The proliferation of unsecured SA/LW throughout the country presents a clear threat to national security and local communities, and is contributing to the country's worsening humanitarian situation. In FY 2007, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs granted \$37,370 to MAG (Mines Advisory Group) to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the landmine, explosive remnants of war, and SA/LW problem in the CAR.



Chad

The landmine and explosive remnants of war problem in Chad is a result of 30 years of internal conflict and the 1973 Libyan invasion. Ninety percent of identified mined and explosive remnants of war (ERW) affected areas are located in the Borkou, Ennedi, Tibesti, Biltine, and Quaddai regions. The Chadian border with Sudan's Darfur region contains a number of mined areas, as well as unexploded ordnance (UXO) contamination. A Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) from 1999–2001, funded in part by the U.S. Department of State, identified 249 mine-impacted communities, spanning over 1,000 square kilometers of land; however, the Tibesti region was not included in the LIS due to security concerns. UXO were also scattered around N'Djamena in April 2006 because of fighting between government and rebel forces.

In FY 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs granted \$1,780,000 to MAG (Mines Advisory Group) to destroy at-risk ammunition and weapons caches and to clear landmines that were preventing communities, identified by the LIS, from having safe access to water.

In FY 2007, PM/WRA invested \$200,000 for mine risk education (MRE) and mine survivors assistance in Chad. PM/WRA granted \$135,000 to UNICEF to train teachers, and educational directors and inspectors, and integrate MRE school-based tools/materials into primary school curriculum. PM/WRA provided \$65,000 for rehabilitation support to approximately 170 mine/UXO victims through the nongovernmental organization *Secours Catholique et Développement*, Center for Education and Prosthetics.

In FY 2006, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program contributed \$596,000 to support humanitarian mine action in Chad. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdtdc.



Chadian deminers employed by MAG carefully remove abandoned artillery shells from the back of a truck to prepare them for demolition in a pit that is at a safe distance from the nearest village. These shells remained from one of Chad's conflicts with Libya. Many more abandoned munitions were added to the pit that day. This operation was funded by PM/WRA, whose logo is visible on the truck. Colonel Stu Harris (U.S. Marine Corps), then PM/WRA's Deputy Director for Programs (standing on the right; now retired), helps to supervise the unloading.



BOOOOMMMM! Another collection of abandoned munitions is safely destroyed. They will never again pose a threat to the Chadian people or their children.



This essential well and the area surrounding it were once mined. Thanks to the landmine clearance executed by MAG through a grant from PM/WRA, its water may now be safely drawn by villagers and nomads.



The Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has an ongoing landmine and explosive remnants of war problem, a result of protracted conflict that began in 1996. This conflict has also resulted in the presence of large numbers of military small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) that fuel crime and unrest.

In FY 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA) granted \$1,185,000 to MAG (Mines Advisory Group) for a physical survey assessment and destruction of at-risk SA/LW in the third and sixth military regions, Equateur and Katanga respectively. The main objective of this grant was to remove and destroy unsecured and abandoned SA/LW caches from within DRC in order to help reduce violence by non-state actors and strengthen the rule of law.

With \$1,375,000 more from PM/WRA in FY 2007, MAG continued the removal and destruction of unsecured and abandoned SA/LW, further reducing the proliferation threat posed by unsecured SA/LW caches in the region.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund (USAID/LWVF) rendered a total of \$350,000 in assistance to survivors of conflict-related injuries and illnesses in the DRC in 2006 and 2007. To learn more about the Leahy War Victims Fund, visit www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/the_funds/lwvf.



MAG employees map problem areas with locals in the Democratic Republic of the Congo during a mine risk education program.



Eritrea

Landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) severely impact Eritrea, a result of the country's long struggle for independence from 1962–1991, and its border war with Ethiopia from 1998–2000. A Landmine Impact Survey completed in 2004 found that mines or UXO affected more than 655,000 people in 481 communities nationwide.

In FY 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs invested \$400,000 for humanitarian mine action in Eritrea. A Senior Deminer and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Trainer were retained for \$150,000 to ensure that Eritrean EOD deminers continued to operate to International Mine Action Standards. An additional \$50,000 of the contracted funds was allocated to a Mine-Detecting Dog (MDD) Trainer to ensure that Eritrean MDD teams were able to operate at maximum capacity and function safely. The remaining \$200,000 was used to provide food, lodging, and medical care for 15 MDD teams to sustain their operations as well as sustain the work of 200 Eritrean manual deminers.



UNMEE armored demining flail detonating a landmine in the Temporary Security Zone in the disputed border area between Eritrea and Ethiopia.



A deminer in Eritrea, part of a contingent from Slovakia that is seconded to UNMEE, carefully excavates the dirt around a mine to remove the mine without detonating it.



Guinea-Bissau

Guinea-Bissau is affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) due to the War of Liberation from 1963–1974, internal conflict from 1998–1999, and various periods of military activity along the country's borders. In FY 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs granted the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) \$100,000 to conduct a Landmine Impact Survey to provide data on the location, type, and socioeconomic impact of landmines and ERW in the country. The UNDP received an additional grant of \$200,000 to support national nongovernmental organizations' efforts to develop an indigenous capacity to reduce the impact of landmines and ERW.

In FY 2007, PM/WRA provided a total of \$599,500 to support ERW/humanitarian mine action activities by Landmine Action, the Golden West Humanitarian Foundation, Cleared Ground Demining, and the UNDP.

The U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D) began an operational field evaluation of the MAXX+ remote-controlled mini-excavator in January 2006 with Guinea-Bissau's National Mine Action Coordination Centre. Following good results in vegetation clearance, the \$300,000 MAXX+ cleared munitions contaminating populated areas around a destroyed army arsenal in the capital city, Bissau. In FY 2007, HD R&D contributed \$1,144,000 more to support ERW/landmine risk education for affected populations and to support ERW/mine clearance. \$68,000 of that funding was contributed by the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Training center to provide "Train-the-Trainer" assistance to local deminers.



A deminer with HUMAID probes for landmines at the Estrada de Volta minefield in Bissau.

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT'S LEAHY WAR VICTIMS FUND

The U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF) has entered its 19th year as an organization dedicated to helping civilians whose lives have been affected by conflict. The LWVF provides an average of \$10 million annually to help those living with disabilities cope with injuries caused by conflict, specifically those inflicted by conventional weapons of war. Designed to respond to the needs of civilian victims in war-affected developing countries, the Fund's main goal is to expand access to affordable, appropriate medical services, including prosthetics and related assistance.

In 2003, the LWVF broadened its mission by strengthening its attempts to help civilian war victims and people with disabilities integrate economically, socially, and politically into their communities. Barrier-free access to school, work, recreation and the political process are among these efforts. In 2006, most activities funded by LWVF concerned prosthetics and orthotics. However, other activities included training, economic strengthening, policy and advocacy, and the provision of wheelchairs.

Many of those assisted have been landmine and unexploded ordnance survivors; however, the fund also seeks to help those who suffer from disabilities caused by interrupted immunization campaigns, such as polio.

Senator Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vermont) created this fund in 1989. Since then, the LWVF has provided more than \$120 million to 26 countries in Central America, Sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, South Asia and Southeast Asia. Some of the nongovernmental organizations that received funds in 2006 or 2007 include The Polus Center for Social and Economic Development, Motivation, Handicap International, and UNICEF.

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USAID
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Kenya

The widespread availability of military small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa regions has had serious negative consequences for development in those areas. Armed violence carried out primarily with SA/LW is a major contributing factor to increasing poverty and insecurity in the region. In FY 2006 and FY 2007, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs contributed \$180,000 in each of those years to the Regional Center on Small Arms and Light Weapons in Kenya to support their efforts to combat the illicit proliferation and trafficking of SA/LW in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa regions.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund rendered a total of \$1,200,000 in assistance to survivors of conflict-related injuries and illnesses in Kenya in 2006 and 2007. To learn more about the Leahy War Victims Fund, visit www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/the_funds/lwvf.

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Humanitarian
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in cooperation with the
United Nations Mine Action Service

Since its program began in January 2007, Schonstedt Instrument Company, a PM/WRA Public-Private Partner based in Kearneysville, West Virginia, has donated 74 magnetic detectors worth over \$76,000 to help humanitarian deminers locate and clear persistent landmines and explosive remnants of war. Twenty were sent to the International Mine Action Training Center in Kenya in 2007, some of which were allocated for use in Somalia.



Mauritania

In FY 2007, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Training Center provided \$229,000 in "Train-the-Trainer" assistance to Mauritanian deminers. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdtc.



A U.S. soldier, trained to International Mine Action Standards by the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Training Center, teaches Mauritanian Army humanitarian deminers how to prepare detonators, which they will use when destroying landmines.



A sign in Mauritania, placed by the national demining office and bearing the flags of Mauritania and the U.S., provides a telephone number that people may call if they encounter landmines.



Mozambique

The nearly 30 years of conflict that ended in the early 1990s led to Mozambique being littered with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). Landmines and ERW are found throughout the entire country; Inhambane province, however, has the largest percentage of impacted population. Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces have the largest number of square meters of land covered by suspected landmines.

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs allocated \$2,343,620 in FY 2006 for humanitarian mine action in Mozambique. Of these funds, The HALO Trust (HALO) was granted \$1,343,052 to support their operational plan to make the four northern provinces of Cabo Delgado, Zambezia, Niassa, and Nampula mine/ERW "impact-free," which was successfully accomplished in 2007. In addition, PM/WRA contributed \$1,000,568 through one of its contractors, ArmourGroup, to continue national capacity building of the Mozambique Armed Defense Force's Humanitarian Demining Unit.

A significant milestone in saving the lives and limbs of Mozambicans and in restoring their economy was reached in October 2006 when, thanks to some \$13 million in U.S. aid between 2002 and 2006 for this project alone, landmine clearance was completed on the vital Sena Railway that connects Mozambique's chief seaport, Beira, to its resource-rich interior. To learn more about this successful project, see the U.S. Department of State press release "Landmines Cleared from Mozambique's Sena Railway," with related photos at www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2006/74663.htm.

In FY 2007, PM/WRA spent \$438,967 to help Mozambique complete the development of its national demining capacity, and assess the remaining landmine/ERW threat in Mozambique. Since the mid-1990s, the United States has invested over \$16 million to develop a sustainable national demining capability within the Mozambican Army Humanitarian Demining Unit (HDU). The final phase of this effort was funded by PM/WRA with \$259,849 through its ArmourGroup contractor to complete the training and skills transfer necessary for the HDU staff to continue managing and executing mine action activities in a safe and effective manner without further foreign technical oversight. With half of the country now mine impact free, PM/WRA contributed \$179,118 as part of a multi-donor funded project for HALO to conduct a technical review in the central and southern regions of the country to provide a more accurate picture of the remaining mine/ERW threat in Mozambique. The final assessment report was released to the Mozambican National Demining Institute and donors in late 2007.



A hand-grenade booby trap at the Chockwe demining site in Mozambique. This is an example of the wide variety of threats, besides landmines, for which deminers around the world must be on the lookout as they search for "hidden killers."



A Mozambican Army humanitarian deminer and his supervisor pause from their work for safety purposes as visitors approach. In this setting, the dense shrubbery that surrounds this site not only slows the work of the deminers who must laboriously clear it in order to get at the landmines, it also blocks refreshing breezes and makes the work even hotter and more physically demanding.



Namibia

In FY 2006 the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D) conducted a technical test of the NIITEK Mine Stalker in Namibia. In native laterite soils the Mine Stalker detected 251 of 252 metal and low-metal anti-vehicle mines. HD R&D plans further development and field testing of the Mine Stalker. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdtdc.



Tests on the first version of the NIITEK Mine Stalker, manufactured by NIITEK based in Charlottesville, Virginia, were conducted in Namibia in 2006, with the assistance of MgM (*Menschen gegen Minen*).



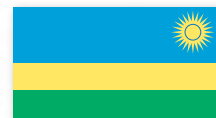
Col. J.T. Theyse, Chief Inspector of Explosives, Namibia, Report on Landmines in Kavango

This mine was detected about six meters off the main gravel road while driving toward the nearby Shinyungwe cuca shop. It was removed for investigation purposes.



Republic of Congo

Between 1993 and 1999, the Republic of the Congo (RoC) experienced three primary episodes of conflict, which displaced approximately 810,000 people and involved widespread killing and looting. The main militia groups reportedly obtained arms by looting police and military depots. Although strenuous efforts were made to recover these weapons through *ad hoc* disarmament and reintegration programs, it is estimated that 34,000 weapons still remain in circulation in the RoC. Weapons and munitions that were successfully recovered are now stored haphazardly in unsecured government depots in populated areas. This poses a significant security threat as well as a public safety hazard if the stores were to catch fire or spontaneously detonate due to other causes. In FY 2007, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs granted \$445,000 to MAG (Mines Advisory Group) to destroy man-portable air-defense systems and unstable munitions stocks in storage facilities located in Brazzaville and Point Noire.



Rwanda

In FY 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs provided a grant of \$412,370 to the nongovernmental organization Mines Awareness Trust for technical support to strengthen the Rwandan National Demining Office's capacity in planning, coordinating, implementing, and managing all humanitarian mine action activities in the country.



A Rwandan deminer takes a well-deserved rest break.



Senegal

Landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination in Senegal stems primarily from fighting in the Casamance region between the Senegalese Army and the Movement of Democratic Forces in the Casamance. This conflict began in 1982 and intensified in 1997. The extent of the mine and ERW impact is believed to be limited to the Casamance, concentrated in the area south of Ziguinchor between the Casamance River and the border with Guinea-Bissau, and in northern parts of Bignona along the border with The Gambia.

In FY 2006 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs granted \$95,880 to Handicap International–France (HI–France) to conduct mine risk education campaigns in areas in the Casamance that were highly impacted by mines and ERW. In FY 2007, PM/WRA granted \$420,949 to HI–France to demine high-impact communities in the Casamance.

In FY 2007, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Training Center provided \$126,000 in "Train-the-Trainer" assistance to Senegalese deminers. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdtdc.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HUMANITARIAN DEMINING RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Located at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D), hosted by the U.S. Army's Night Vision and Electronic Sensors Directorate (NVESD), develops, tests, demonstrates, and approves technologies to improve the effectiveness and safety of humanitarian demining operations worldwide.

The HD R&D Program holds an annual requirements workshop for representatives from international mine-action centers and nongovernmental demining organizations. At this workshop, technology needs are identified and decisions concerning the following year's development efforts are made based on subsequent in-country site assessments. Many of the NVESD technologies are also demonstrated at the workshop.

All promising technologies undergo an operational field evaluation in a real minefield within a host nation. This allows the equipment to be evaluated based on how practical, appropriate, cost-effective, and efficient it is for eventual use by public and private demining entities.

The Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) is among the many technologies developed by the HD R&D program. HSTAMIDS combines a mine detector and ground-penetrating radar and, when used by properly trained operators, is able to detect all metallic and nonmetallic anti-vehicle and anti-personnel mines, distinguishing them from harmless metal clutter, which conventional metal detectors cannot achieve. HSTAMIDS, therefore, significantly decreases the time and cost for most clearance operations. Proven in action in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Iraq, and Thailand, HSTAMIDS is one of the most important technical developments in mine clearance since World War II.

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Sudan

Sudan suffers from the continuing effects of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) due to 20 years of internal conflict. The extent of the impacted area is unknown because no in-depth survey has been conducted. The vast majority of contamination, however, is believed to be in southern and central Sudan where the majority of the fighting between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) and Sudanese government occurred. Landmines and ERW are estimated to affect 21 of the country's 26 states. The country's borders with Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, and Uganda are believed to be mine-affected. In January 2005, the SPLM/A and the Sudanese government signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, which prohibits the use of landmines.

In FY 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs contributed \$2,400,000 to mine action in Sudan and an additional \$600,000 to small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) destruction there. PM/WRA granted Cranfield University \$420,000 for management and technical training for Sudan's Mine Action Program; \$600,000 to MAG (Mines Advisory Group) for ERW and SA/LW destruction in Eastern Equatoria and South Sudan, and an additional \$520,000 to MAG to conduct mine risk education (MRE) in the most at-risk communities in South Sudan. PM/WRA also provided Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) \$700,000 to fund survey and mine and ERW clearance efforts along primary roads in South Sudan in order to facilitate the safe return and settlement of refugees and internally displaced persons. Finally, PM/WRA awarded a grant of \$424,000 to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to purchase supplies, equipment, and vehicles for the establishment of six national mine action field offices throughout Sudan.

In 2007, PM/WRA provided \$2,725,000 for mine action and \$600,000 for SA/LW destruction. The UNDP received a grant of \$1,000,000 to establish and maintain two national mine clearance and two national explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams. MAG received a grant of \$1,539,000: \$580,000 of that grant was to sustain a mobile EOD capability in Central and Western Equatoria; \$359,000 to support MRE in way stations and high-risk villages; and \$600,000 for a SA/LW destruction team in South Sudan. DanChurchAid received a PM/WRA grant of \$286,000 to fund an EOD team and an MRE team in the Nuba Mountains. Cranfield University received \$400,000

to provide managerial training to Sudanese mine action supervisors. Finally, PM/WRA granted \$100,000 to NPA to help support the operations of two EOD teams and one battle area clearance team.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund rendered a total of \$1,000,000 in assistance to survivors of conflict-related injuries and illnesses in Sudan in 2006 and 2007. To learn more about the Leahy War Victims Fund, visit www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/the_funds/lwvf.



Villagers in Yei, South Sudan, examine leaflets during a mine risk education class conducted by MAG with a grant from PM/WRA.

Jennifer Lashman, MAG



Togo

In FY 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S.

Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs allocated \$32,000 to the government of Togo to construct a proper armory to secure small arms and light weapons that are collected by the government via voluntary disarmament campaigns.

Some of the SA/LW that were piled in a Togolese government warehouse. A single padlock on a wooden door was all that kept these arms, many of which were serviceable despite their appearance, from being pilfered. The warehouse also contained significant amounts of detonating cord and blasting caps.



Uganda

Large parts of Uganda are contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war

due to various wars, rebellions, and insurgencies such as those by the Lord's Resistance Army. Military type small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and man-portable air-defense systems are also readily accessible to armed groups. The country's most affected areas include border regions with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan, and the region referred to as the Luwero Triangle. Landmines and ERW also exist in the Western Rwenzori Mountains due to insurgencies in the late eighties by the National Army of the Liberation of Uganda, and the late nineties until 2001 by the Allied Democratic Forces. Units of the Uganda People's Defence Forces reportedly used mines and submunitions during cross-border fights with insurgents from Congo and Sudan.

In FY 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs granted \$40,000 to SaferAfrica to provide the necessary explosive material for the ongoing destruction of SA/LW as part of Uganda's National Action Plan on SA/LW under the UN Program of Action.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund rendered a total of \$1,000,000 in assistance to survivors of conflict-related injuries and illnesses in Uganda in 2006 and 2007. To learn more about the Leahy War Victims Fund, visit www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/the_funds/lwvf.



Ugandan police officers undergoing demining training at the International Mine Action Training Center in Kenya.

Nigel Howard

Col. Stu Harris, USMC (Retired)/Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement



Afghanistan

Having endured nearly three decades of constant war, Afghanistan remains affected by landmines, explosive remnants of war, abandoned ordnance, and small arms and light weapons (SA/LW). The majority of the explosive hazards are located in agricultural fields, irrigation canals, and grazing areas critical to civilian use. Major cities, airports, and power stations are also impacted, as are the borders with Iran and Pakistan. The United States’ conventional weapons destruction activities in Afghanistan, which encompass the full range of humanitarian mine action, are designed to deal with these issues and mitigate hazards posed to the civilian population.

In FY 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Political-Military Affairs contributed \$13,512,000 to humanitarian mine action and conventional weapons destruction activities in Afghanistan. PM/WRA funding supported humanitarian demining training for the Afghan National Army, National Police, National Border Police, and the Ministries of Defense and the Interior. PM/WRA also funded a National Ammunition Survey to locate, assist, and secure at-risk ammunition stockpiles throughout Afghanistan. These funds contributed to the completion of a Landmine Impact Survey that improved the setting of priorities for road and land clearance. PM/WRA, through a contract with DynCorp International, recruited, trained, and equipped three Afghan explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams, and granted more than \$5,080,000 to Afghan humanitarian mine action nongovernmental organizations (NGO) who made advances in manual and mechanical clearance operations, survivors’ assistance, and mine risk education. These Afghan NGO partners included Afghan Technical Consultants, Demining Agency for Afghanistan (DAFA), Mine Clearance Planning Organization (MCPO), Mine Detection Dog Center (MDDC), and the Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghan Rehabilitation (OMAR). Also in FY 2006, PM/WRA continued SA/LW and man-portable air-defense system (MANPADS) destruction activities in close coordination with the government of Afghanistan.

In FY 2007, PM/WRA contributed \$15,000,000 to conventional-weapons destruction activities in Afghanistan. Strategic goals included the protection of victims of conflict, restoring access to land and infrastructure, and the development of Afghan national capacity. To that end, PM/WRA awarded a \$5,535,963 contract to DynCorp International for the development of Afghan EOD teams, continued support of the National Ammunition Survey Process, physical security and

stockpile management of SA/LW and MANPADS, and various conventional weapons destruction activities. Under this contract, DynCorp International also provided technical advice to five Afghan humanitarian mine action NGOs, who received a total of \$6,864,037 in grants for manual and mechanical clearance operations, survivors’ assistance, and mine risk education. These Afghan NGO partners included Afghan Technical Consultants, DAFA, MCPO, MDDC, and OMAR. PM/WRA granted \$2,600,000 to The HALO Trust (HALO) for continued support to manual and mechanical mine clearance teams, and three HALO Mobile Weapons and Ammunition Destruction Teams. Also in FY 2007, PM/WRA continued SA/LW and MANPADS mitigation and destruction activities in close coordination with the government of Afghanistan.

The U.S. Agency for International Development’s Leahy War Victims Fund rendered a total of \$341,000 in assistance to survivors of conflict-related injuries and illnesses in Afghanistan in 2006 and 2007. To learn more about the Leahy War Victims Fund, visit www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/the_funds/lwvf.

In April 2007, the U.S. Department of Defense’s Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program began an evaluation of soil sifting technologies in partnership with The HALO Trust. The excavator sifting attachments and stationary sifter, valued at \$100,000, have significantly aided HALO’s anti-personnel mine and battlefield clutter clearance in northern Afghanistan. The Orbit Screen stationary sifter, in particular, has provided impressive results in processing up to 45.3 cubic meters of contaminated soil per hour.



An Afghan technician employed by HALO cuts up the barrel of an abandoned artillery piece, one of many conventional weapons and munitions that the government of Afghanistan inherited and does not need for its security. Conventional weapons destruction projects like this one, which is funded by a grant from PM/WRA, prevent criminals, terrorists, and illicit-arms traffickers from fueling fresh conflict.



ASIA



Cambodia

Cambodia remains one of the most severely landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) affected countries in the world due to nearly three decades of conflict. Heavy mine contamination began in the 1960s and continued in 1978 after Vietnam invaded Cambodia, driving Khmer Rouge forces to the Thai-Cambodian border. To prevent the Khmer Rouge's return, the Cambodian government created the K-5 Belt—a densely mined barrier along the Thai border. In 1988, Khmer guerrilla groups still infiltrated deep into Cambodia, laying unmapped minefields for short-term defensive purposes. Today, despite major assistance from the United States and other donors, the annual casualty rate, though significantly reduced, still remains high: there were 450 casualties reported in 2006, albeit a noticeable reduction from the known 875 casualties that were reported in 2005.

In FY 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs allotted \$4,900,000 for humanitarian mine action in Cambodia. The HALO Trust (HALO) received two PM/WRA grants of \$900,000 and \$65,000. The first grant was used to deploy manual deminers, mechanical vegetation cutters, a Tempest flail, mine risk education (MRE) teams, and mobile explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams, focusing in the K-5 Belt. The second grant assisted HALO in fundraising to support two demining teams in Banteay Meanchey and Battambang provinces, and to purchase eight metal detectors. PM/WRA granted Freedom Fields USA \$50,000 to partner with HALO to remove landmines in Banteay Meanchey and Battambang provinces, and to raise U.S. public awareness of the landmine problem.

PM/WRA granted the Golden West Humanitarian Foundation \$316,120 to help support its Explosive Harvesting Program, which separates explosives from locally-obtained landmines and munitions and packages it into explosive charges for use by mine action operators in the field, thereby recycling the explosives for safe, humanitarian use, and reducing local demining and ERW remediation costs. Spirit of Soccer received \$93,000 from PM/WRA to create and manage an MRE program for children and youths based on soccer and other athletic activities. PM/WRA granted \$38,404 to Norwegian People's Aid to conduct a trial for an explosive detection dog team in cooperation with the Cambodian Mine Action Center (CMAC).

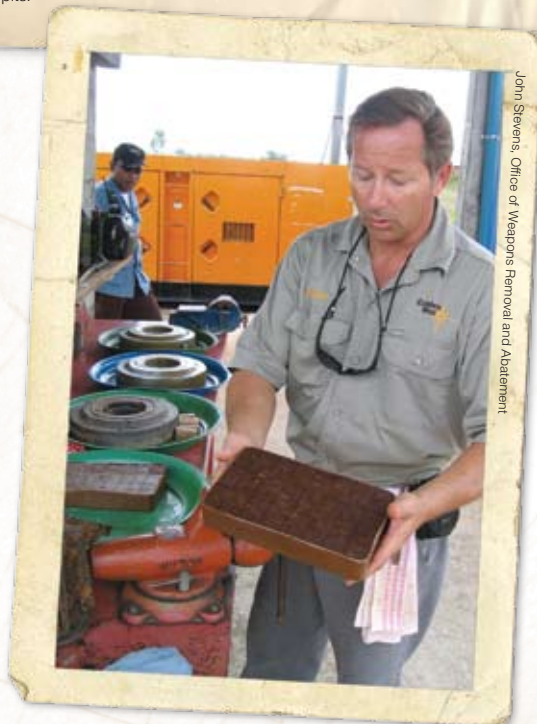
PM/WRA granted MAG (Mines Advisory Group) \$895,636 to deploy manual deminers, mechanical vegetation cutters, Bozena and Tempest flails, community liaison teams, and mobile EOD teams to benefit economic development projects in

Battambang and Preah Vihear provinces. PM/WRA also granted \$75,000 to Clear Path International to assist landmine survivors in Battambang, and \$20,000 to Landmines Blow! for its Project Safe Water to assist landmine-affected populations by building wells to provide clean water in the Sray Snom district. PM/WRA contracted DynCorp International to manage, disburse, and monitor U.S. financial support for the operation of existing CMAC Demining Unit (DU) #3 teams, assign a technical advisor to work full time with DU #3, and provide classroom EOD training to CMAC DU #3 and the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces.

Also in FY 2006, the U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victim's Fund supported the Disability Action Council and the Prosthetics and Rehabilitation Program with \$950,000 to enhance the capacity to ensure the rights of people with disabilities and strengthen the range of services provided through national rehabilitation centers in Cambodia.

In FY 2007, PM/WRA allotted a total of \$3,937,000 for mine action in Cambodia. HALO was granted \$974,500 to continue its work in the K-5 Belt, deploying manual demining, mechanical, MRE and mobile EOD teams. MAG was granted \$874,500 by PM/WRA to continue deployment of its manual

A batch of chocolate brownies? No. This is a fresh tray of 24 carefully measured charges that Roger Hess, Director of Field Operations for the Golden West Humanitarian Foundation, produced from anti-vehicle mines at the Explosive Harvesting Program facility in Cambodia, which is funded by PM/WRA and the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research & Development Program. The idea is simple: rather than shipping explosives to mine-affected countries, it is faster, cheaper, and more logical to "harvest" landmines in those countries that are still potent and abandoned or surplus munitions for their explosives which can be cut into small detonators that can be used to blow other mines in place (*in situ*) or to destroy larger quantities of munitions in disposal collection pits.



John Stevens, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement

demining, mechanical, community liaison and mobile EOD teams in Battambang and Preah Vihear provinces. The Golden West Humanitarian Foundation received \$250,000 to help continue operating its Explosive Harvesting Program. Spirit of Soccer received \$83,000 from PM/WRA to continue its MRE program through soccer-related activities, and Clear Path International was granted \$55,000 to continue its Rice Mill Project, in support of landmine survivors in Battambang province. Finally, PM/WRA continued its contract with DynCorp International, providing \$1.7 million to advise and



John Stevens, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement

Two Cambodian deminers employed by MAG, protected from possible explosion by a metal blast shield and from the sun by an umbrella, remotely operate a Tempest machine with a flail that is clearing brush. Afterwards, MAG deminers using metal detectors such as HSTAMIDS can more easily sweep the field. The U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research & Development Program, which has also been responsible for the successful testing and operational deployment of HSTAMIDS in Cambodia and several other mine affected countries, is funding iterative testing of this Tempest.

monitor U.S. financial support for the operation of existing CMAC DU #3 teams, and providing classroom EOD training as needed.

The U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D) has worked for many years in Cambodia, providing technologies valued at more than \$2,000,000 for operational field evaluations with CMAC, HALO, MAG, and the Golden West Humanitarian Foundation. Beginning in June 2006, HALO integrated the multi-sensor

Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) in its manual anti-personnel mine clearance operations of densely cluttered minefields. The results have been impressive, with 250,000 square meters cleared and 1,829 mines found through the end of FY 2007. The HSTAMIDS evaluation will be expanded in FY 2008 to include operations with MAG.

During FY 2006 and FY 2007, HD R&D continued evaluations of the Tempest vegetation cutting flail and the innovative Explosive Harvesting System, which recasts stockpiled explosives into demolition charges for mines and unexploded ordnance. In 2006, HD R&D initiated two additional vegetation and mine clearance technology evaluations with excavator soil sifting attachments and the MAXX+ remote-controlled mini-excavator. In addition, HD R&D provided \$120,000 to develop a regional test and training site for mine detection technologies at the CMAC training center in Kampong Chhnang.



John Stevens, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement



In the photo at left, a Cambodian deminer employed by MAG shows the first-generation control apparatus for remote operation of Tempest demining machines. In the photo at right, another MAG Cambodia deminer at a different minefield displays a newer, lighter remote control mechanism that is even more responsive to the operator's commands. This is but one example of the many improvements to demining technologies, along with original first-generation inventions and off-the-shelf adaptations, which the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research & Development Program generously supports and shares freely with the international mine action community.



Laos

The majority of Laos' explosive remnants of war (ERW) and smaller landmine contamination occurred between 1964 and 1973 as a result of the country's own civil war along with neighboring wars in Southeast Asia. During an extensive air campaign against the North Vietnamese forces in Laos, U.S. aircraft dropped over two million tons of bombs; some estimates say that up to 30 percent of these bombs failed to detonate on impact. Since then, clearance teams have discovered at least 186 types of munitions from all former combatants. Besides posing a threat to the Laotian people in impacted areas, ERW also impedes their access to agricultural land and disturbs traditional land-use patterns.

In FY 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs provided \$3,510,000 for ERW clearance in Laos. PM/WRA granted \$1,672,000 to Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) to help support capacity development at UXO Lao, the primary government ERW clearance organization in Laos. PM/WRA spent \$547,865 on a contract with ArmorGroup for continued ERW clearance, and to train and develop the newly formed National Regulatory Authority (NRA). This contract includes the provision of up to two technical advisors and equipment upgrades. PM/WRA granted MAG (Mines Advisory Group) \$557,643 for integrated manual, explosive detection dogs, and mechanically assisted clearance in Xieng Khouang province, along with a \$60,000 grant to support an all-female Lao demining team. The Swiss Demining Federation received \$422,492 from PM/WRA to integrate ERW clearance capacities within an active rural development program. PM/WRA also contributed \$150,000 to World Education/ Consortium for survivors' assistance and a development project, and \$100,000 through the United Nations Development Program for administrative support to the NRA.

In FY 2007, PM/WRA provided \$2,550,000 for ERW clearance and related development work in Laos. PM/WRA let a \$1,815,104 contract with ArmorGroup North America (AGNA) to advise and manage U.S. support for ERW clearance, and awarded \$932,847 to UXO Lao for its operations and \$50,000 in administrative support to the NRA. PM/WRA granted \$165,000 to NPA in order to extend the work of two NPA advisors, who were included in the AGNA project. PM/WRA granted \$248,520 to MAG to continue its clearance work in Xieng Khouang province. Finally, PM/WRA granted \$321,376 to World Education/Consortium for its ERW education projects in school districts in the heavily-impacted eastern areas of Laos.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund rendered a total of \$842,000 in assistance to

survivors of conflict-related injuries and illnesses in 2006 and 2007. To learn more about the Leahy War Victims Fund, visit www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/the_funds/lwvf.

In 2007, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program provided the Uni-Disk large-class excavator, valued at \$350,000, to MAG for a six-month vegetation-clearance evaluation in Langkhang, Laos. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdctc.



A screenshot of the UXO Lao Web site.



Philippines

In FY 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs spent \$150,000 with Alloy Engineering, a Filipino company, to destroy 33,000 tons of excess and captured small arms and light weapons in the Philippines that were no longer needed by the military, or that had been seized by authorities from criminals and terrorists.

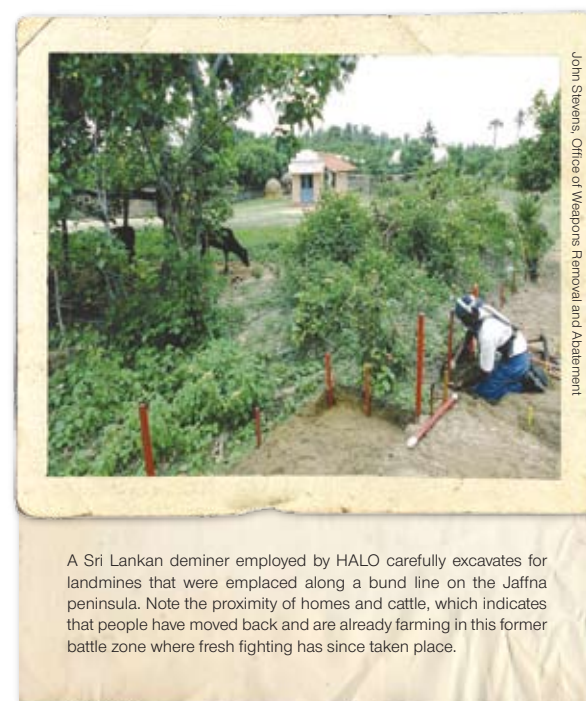
The U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund rendered a total of \$500,000 in assistance to survivors of conflict-related injuries and illnesses in the Philippines during 2006 and 2007. To learn more about the Leahy War Victims Fund, visit www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/the_funds/lwvf.



Sri Lanka

Two decades of armed conflict between the government of Sri Lanka and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) have resulted in landmine and explosive remnants of war contamination in parts of Sri Lanka. The Sri Lankan government estimates that 98 to 150 square kilometers of Sri Lanka are impacted, in addition to those mined areas in the high-security zones that are maintained by the Sri Lankan Army. The northern Jaffna Peninsula is the most severely affected, with roughly half of the landmines emplaced in Sri Lanka scattered in this area. A cease-fire in 2002 between the government and the LTTE provided an opportunity for humanitarian mine action to begin. Significant progress in clearing land was made, thanks to support from the United States, other donor nations and organizations, and the United Nations, so that displaced persons could return to their land and safely farm. Unfortunately, fresh fighting threatens to undo much of this work.

In FY 2006, the United States provided \$1,508,129 in humanitarian mine action assistance to Sri Lanka. The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs awarded \$1,108,129 to RONCO Consulting Corporation to complete capacity building of the Sri Lankan Army Humanitarian Demining Unit through the placement of full-time technical advisors until December 2006. PM/WRA granted \$50,000 to the One Sri Lanka Foundation to partner



A Sri Lankan deminer employed by HALO carefully excavates for landmines that were emplaced along a bund line on the Jaffna peninsula. Note the proximity of homes and cattle, which indicates that people have moved back and are already farming in this former battle zone where fresh fighting has since taken place.

with The HALO Trust (HALO) to clear minefields located in the government-controlled areas on the Jaffna Peninsula, and to improve community access to farmland and infrastructure.

In FY 2006, the U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund contributed \$350,000 to the Disability Support Program to enhance opportunities for people, mine survivors and others with mobility disabilities.

In FY 2007, PM/WRA granted \$400,000 to HALO to continue supporting humanitarian mine action on the Jaffna Peninsula.

In FY 2006 and FY 2007, the U.S. Department of Defense Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program, provided the MAXX+ to the Sri Lankan Army for an operational field evaluation. The \$300,000 MAXX+ is a remote-controlled commercial mini-excavator with multiple tools for vegetation removal and area reduction. MAXX+ cleared mine-laden soil berms in an area that was subsequently returned to agricultural use and resettlement.



This fertile field on Sri Lanka's Jaffna Peninsula was once infested by landmines. Now, it is safely and productively farmed thanks to clearance that was supported by PM/WRA.



Tajikistan

Tajikistan is affected by landmines that were emplaced during the 1992–1997 civil war, and by Russian and Uzbek forces along the country's borders. The population is most affected by landmines that were laid by Uzbekistan's security services in 1999–2001 to prevent infiltration of the militant Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan. Besides being a threat to people, Tajikistan's landmine contamination causes losses to livestock and prohibits access to the already scarce pastures and agricultural land.

In FY 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs granted \$145,600 to UNICEF to provide mine risk education to children in the affected communities.



Thailand

In FY 2006 and FY 2007, the U.S.

Department of Defense Humanitarian

Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D) provided several mechanical technologies valued at \$1.4 million for vegetation clearance and area preparation operational field evaluations, including the remote-controlled Beaver and Tempest, and the large-class SDTT (Severe Duty Tractor and Tools) and Uni-Disk excavators. HD R&D also provided the Thailand Mine Action Center with the Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdtdc.



A deminer with the Thailand Mine Action Center makes friends with a child.

Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement



Vietnam

Vietnam is heavily contaminated by explosive remnants of war (ERW) due to

a series of conflicts involving Japan, France, and the United States from World War II through the early 1970s. It is also affected by some landmines, most emplaced during conflicts with neighboring Cambodia and China during the 1970s. The most ERW-affected provinces are Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, and Quang Tri. ERW also affect Vietnam's border region with Laos, an area that was intensively bombed by the United States in an effort to interdict North Vietnamese troops and supplies. To encourage mine action organizations to use the findings of the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) in Vietnam which was funded by the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military

Affairs, PM/WRA began mandating that its grantees in Vietnam seek the interim survey results. It also began funding projects only in provinces where the LIS had been completed. PM/WRA continued this approach in 2007 and intends to maintain it in Vietnam henceforth. The U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research & Development Program (HD R&D) is also exclusively supporting projects in provinces where the LIS has been completed.

In FY 2006, PM/WRA contributed over \$3.6 million for humanitarian mine action in Vietnam. The Vietnamese Technology Center for Bomb and Mine Disposal (BOMICEN) received nearly \$1 million in demining equipment from PM/WRA to continue helping it develop national capacity to clear ERW and persistent landmines. PM/WRA granted \$1,280,573 to the Veterans for America (still identified in Vietnam as the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation or VVAF) to continue managing the LIS in the central provinces. The LIS features a concurrent rapid explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) response to address particularly dangerous ERW and landmines that are brought to the attention of the surveyors during site visits. The surveys, monitored by VVAF, are conducted by BOMICEN personnel who also conduct any necessary clearance. MAG (Mines Advisory Group) received a PM/WRA grant of \$954,908 to conduct EOD rapid response and some static site clearance in Quang Binh province.

UNICEF received \$129,100 from PM/WRA to conduct and facilitate mine risk education (MRE) in Thua Thien Hue, Quang Binh, Ha Tinh, Nghe An, Gia Lai, Kon Tum, Dak Lak, Dak Nong, and Lam Dong provinces. MRE in Quang Tri province was also furthered by a PM/WRA \$74,677 grant to Catholic Relief Services. PeaceTrees Vietnam received a grant of \$64,519 from PM/WRA to continue operating an EOD Rapid Response Team in Quang Tri province, which has been supported in part by PM/WRA since 2005. The Humpty Dumpty Institute received a \$63,200 grant to help Vietnamese landmine and ERW survivors in Quang Tri province increase the output of their mushroom farming in order to better support themselves and their families. This particular effort is reinforcing a program that was initiated by the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Foundation (VVMF) and Project RENEW. Clear Path International received a \$60,000 grant from PM/WRA to render assistance to landmine and ERW survivors in Quang Tri and Quang Binh provinces. Finally, PM/WRA granted VVMF \$32,919 to further MRE and render trauma care for unexploded ordnance/mine survivors in Quang Binh province.

In FY 2007, PM/WRA provided \$2,705,000 in humanitarian mine action assistance to Vietnam. This included

approximately \$500,000 worth of demining equipment to BOMICEN. PM/WRA granted \$1 million to VVAF to complete Phase II of the LIS in Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, and Quang Tri provinces, and to expand the LIS and parallel EOD rapid response in Nghe An, Thua Tien Hue, and Quang Ngai provinces. PM/WRA granted \$700,000 to MAG to support their mobile ERW clearance team in Quang Binh province, and \$98,500 to PeaceTrees Vietnam in further support of their mobile EOD team in Quang Tri province. PM/WRA granted \$108,000 to Catholic Relief Services to expand their MRE to primary school children in Quang Tri province, and \$100,000 to Viet-Nam Assistance for Handicapped to initiate ERW/MRE in two districts in Nghe An province. VVMF received a \$70,000 grant to establish mobile outreach for the prosthetics and orthotics workshop at Quang Tri hospital to benefit injured ERW and mine survivors. PM/WRA granted \$98,500 to Clear Path International to provide emergency and ongoing medical assistance to injured ERW/mine survivors and their families in Quang Tri, Quang Binh, Quang Namh, and Thua Thien Hue provinces, which was matched by the Slovenian International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance. Finally, Counterpart International received \$30,000 to build safe playgrounds, establish first-aid stations, and promulgate informal MRE in four ERW-affected communities in Quang Binh province as part of their "Safe Farms, Safe Schools" program.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund rendered a total of \$2,121,237 in assistance to survivors of conflict-related injuries and illnesses in 2006 and 2007. To learn more about the Leahy War Victims Fund, visit www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/the_funds/lwvf.

In FY 2007, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program spent \$2,000 to assess ERW/mine action in Vietnam. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdtdc.



Hợp chủng quốc Hoa Kỳ tặng
Presented by
the United States of America
www.state.gov/tipm/wra

The U.S. Department of State has donated millions of dollars of demining equipment to BOMICEN over the years. Decals like this one were affixed to the most recent batch of equipment that was donated by PM/WRA.



Quang Tri, PeaceTrees Vietnam

Two PeaceTrees Vietnam Mobile Demining Team Leaders, at one of their ERW disposal pits on the former USMC firebase at Khe Sank, brief Tinh Ngyuen, with the HD R&D; John Stevens, Program Manager for Vietnam with PM/WRA; Zeke Topolosky, HD R&D Project Engineer; and Charlie Chichester, Deputy Program Manager for the HD R&D program. PM/WRA helps fund PeaceTrees Vietnam's ERW and landmine clearance work. Coffee is now grown on much of the old firebase and local inhabitants also use the area for family burial plots.



John Stevens, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement

Two amateur deminers at a former U.S. Marine Corps firebase in Quang Tri province that had been cleared of ERW by MAG, funded in part by PM/WRA. These impoverished men were searching for ERW whose metal could be sold to recyclers, having calculated that it really was worth risking life and limb to earn money this way. Thanks to MAG's thoroughness, they did not find any hazardous items. Highly dangerous recycling of ERW and landmines by amateurs such as these, who are driven by economic need, is not unique to Vietnam and has prevented the worldwide casualty rate from mines and ERW from dropping even faster than it has. Mine risk education is unlikely to alter such behavior.



Albania

Landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination in Albania is primarily due to two events. In the northeast, landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) were emplaced during a conflict in neighboring Kosovo between 1998 and 1999. The former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces laid these minefields during the Kosovo conflict. The central regions of Albania are littered with mines, ERW, and abandoned ordnance from the looting of military depots during civil disorder in 1997.

In FY 2006 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs contributed \$1 million for humanitarian mine action in Albania through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF). Of these funds, \$371,741 went to DanChurchAid for demining and battle area clearance activities. The Albanian Mine Action Executive Quality Management Team received \$22,707 for equipment. Of the ITF funds from PM/WRA, VMA-Kukes received \$115,464 for two UXO/mine risk education projects in northeast Albania. PM/WRA funded demining along the Albanian-Serbian border in the districts of Tropoje, Has, and Kukes, resulting in the destruction of 887 mines and 1,196 pieces of ERW.

In FY 2007 PM/WRA contributed \$244,516 for demining activities in Albania through the ITF. All of these funds went to DanChurchAid for demining and battle area clearance activities.

The United States also supports ongoing destruction of surplus and at-risk small arms and light weapons and munitions in Albania. In FY 2006 and FY 2007, PM/WRA provided \$1.1 million to fund this life-saving work, which is destroying 25,000 surplus and obsolete weapons, and 15,000 tons of excess and aging ammunition.



Deminer training during 2001 by HELP in Tropoja, Northeast Albania.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HUMANITARIAN DEMINING TRAINING CENTER

The U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Training Center (HDTC) has operated since 1996 as a training and information center and as a fundamental element in the U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA) Program. Situated in Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, the HDTC trains U.S. military personnel in demining techniques consistent with International Mine Action Standards. The goal of the training is to help mine-affected countries develop an effective, national HMA capacity.

Training conducted at the Center is groundbreaking and practical, and encompasses mine clearance, mine risk education, mine-action management, and the Information Management System for Mine Action. The HDTC is equipped with extensive, realistic training areas, a comprehensive assortment of inert landmines and explosive remnants of war, mine detectors, personal protective equipment, educational tools, as well as an up-to-date computer classroom for software instruction. The HDTC keeps up with current developments in landmine use and demining techniques by researching global tactics.

A typical training session includes simulated hazard areas, real-time application, and surveying. The Center teaches practical demining skills, as participants are put into situational exercises.

In addition to having trained more than 1,500 U.S. Special Operations Forces, who in turn provide comprehensive humanitarian mine action training to foreign military deminers via a "Train-the-Trainer" approach, the HDTC also trains other U.S. military, civilian and nongovernmental organizations in mine risk education and mine awareness.

The HDTC operates around four key priorities: relieve the plight of civilian populations, enhance regional stability, promote U.S. foreign policy interests, and improve economic development. These priorities are all tied to upholding the organization's motto, "So That Others May Walk the Earth in Safety."

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EUROPE



Azerbaijan

Conflict with Armenia from 1988–1994, plus the presence of

dilapidated former Soviet bases on its territory, left Azerbaijan with a landmine, explosive remnants of war, and abandoned ordnance problem. A Landmine Impact Survey completed in 2003 indicated that 643 communities were contaminated by landmines and/or unexploded ordnance (UXO), located in 18 of 65 districts in the country. Between 1991 and July 2006, there were 2,297 landmine or UXO casualties registered. According to the Azerbaijan Agency for National Mine Action (ANAMA), in 2006 there were 17 reported incidents in which two people were killed and 15 injured, including some deminers. The exact extent of the problem in areas occupied by Armenian forces remains unknown but is believed to be significant. As of July 2006, ANAMA had identified approximately 164 square kilometers of land contaminated with mines and UXO. ANAMA reports that it has successfully developed a Mine Action Strategic Plan to eliminate the humanitarian impact of landmines and UXO from accessible regions of the country by 2008.

In FY 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs provided \$3,106,246 for mine action support to Azerbaijan, consisting of \$2,326,840 for program operating costs and \$709,866 for technical support to ANAMA through the PM/WRA contractor ArmorGroup. Additionally, PM/WRA granted the International Eurasia Press Fund (IEPF) \$69,540 to establish a sustainable Mine Victims Association in the Tartar district that will provide support and assistance in the social and vocational reintegration of landmine survivors.

In FY 2007, PM/WRA provided \$2,487,000 to support Azerbaijan mine action; \$2.3 million of that support went to ANAMA for ongoing clearance operations, and \$187,000 was provided to the IEPF to establish regional branches of the Azerbaijan Mine Victims Association in the Fizuli and Aghstafa districts.

In FY 2006 and FY 2007, the Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program continued an operational field evaluation of the Rhino Earth Tiller in partnership with ANAMA. This \$1,750,000 remote-controlled mechanical system, used for large area anti-personnel mine clearance and area reduction, has two horizontally mounted, counter-rotating drums fitted with tungsten carbide chisels to excavate and grind soil and contaminants, including mines, to a depth of 30 centimeters. In FY 2007, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Training Center also provided \$322,000 in "Train-the-Trainer" assistance to ANAMA.



Perry Baltimore, President and Executive Director of the Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI), center, poses with deminers from ANAMA, with ANAMA mine-detecting dog handlers and mine-detecting dogs (MDDs). The MDDs were donated to ANAMA through an MLI initiative in a Public-Private Partnership with PM/WRA. Through its CHAMPS program and other fund-raising efforts, MLI has had remarkable success in raising awareness among the American public, schoolchildren, and corporations about the global landmine problem, and in raising funds to donate MDDs to several mine-affected countries.



Azerbaijan's wide plains lend themselves to mechanical demining with heavy machinery as seen here.



Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina is

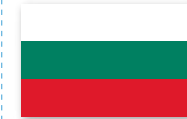
contaminated with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), primarily stemming from the 1992–1995 conflict related to the break-up of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. A 2002–2003 Landmine Impact Survey recorded that minefields and ERW affected 1,366 of 2,935 municipalities to some degree.

In FY 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs contributed \$3,300,000 through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victim's Assistance (ITF) to support mine action in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As a result of demining operations performed by commercial companies and nongovernmental organizations, 1,498,455 square meters of land were cleared and an additional 4,259,757 square meters of land returned to safe use through technical survey operations. Four Community Integrated Mine Action Plans (CIMAP) were implemented which released 1,115,403 square meters, and four CIMAP mine risk education projects concluded in 2006. PM/WRA support continued through the ITF for the program "Landmine Survivors Network in Bosnia and Herzegovina," which provided economic assistance to 97 landmine survivors to facilitate the start-up of their businesses, and to assist in their education. PM/WRA assistance via the ITF also continued to support the Regional Mine Detection Dog Center in Konjic, which trained 22 mine-detecting dogs in FY 2006.

Also in FY 2006, PM/WRA contributed \$69,214 to the Marshall Legacy Institute (MLI) for its CHAMPS Outreach in Bosnia program. MLI's CHAMPS initiative raises awareness among U.S. schoolchildren about the global landmine problem and inspires them to raise funds to provide mine-detecting dogs (MDDs) to safely sniff out landmines and ERW around the world. This particular PM/WRA–MLI Public-Private Partnership resulted in the provision of three MDDs to work in Bosnia, and the promise of ongoing PM/WRA funding to help feed and care for them.

In FY 2007, PM/WRA contributed \$3,000,000 through the ITF for further demining in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A screenshot of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Center's Web site.



Bulgaria

In FY 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S.

Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs granted \$400,000 to a Bulgarian contractor, TEREM EAD, for the destruction of 76,000 tons of military small arms and light weapons that were excess to Bulgaria's national security needs.



Croatia

The landmines and explosive remnants of war that remain in Croatia are a

byproduct of the armed conflict that accompanied the break up of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia during the early 1990s.

The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs granted a total of \$2,300,000 for mine action activities in Croatia during FY 2006 through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF). This enabled 11 demining operations and six technical surveys to be completed by various commercial companies and nongovernmental organizations. The program "Town of Karlovac Without Mines" was successfully implemented with donations from the Rotary Club Vienna Nord-Ost and PM/WRA matching funds. The technical survey project "Cherry Plantations Maraska" was completed with matching fund contributions from PM/WRA. The U.S. Embassy in Zagreb, the ITF, the Croatian Mine Victims Association, and Norwegian People's Aid combined efforts and funds to assist the mine survivors project "The Winter Workshops for Psycho-Social Rehabilitation of Young Landmine and UXO Survivors." This project, WATCH OUT—MINE, used both PM/WRA and ITF funds to produce a mine risk education (MRE) storybook, which was submitted by the Center for Neo-humanistic Studies from Karlovac, Croatia. The project created and distributed 10,000 of the MRE storybooks to disseminate MRE messages in elementary schools in different parts of Croatia.

In FY 2007, PM/WRA contributed \$2,000,000 through the ITF for additional demining in Croatia.



A screenshot of the Croatian Mine Action Centre's Web site.



Estonia

As part of a long-standing effort to help Estonia deal with explosive remnants of war (ERW), primarily from World War II (for example, a 100-kilogram aviation bomb was unearthed in the capital, Tallinn, in October 2007) the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Department of Defense have provided various forms of ERW and landmine clearance assistance.

In FY 2006, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program contributed \$55,000 to support humanitarian mine action in Estonia. To learn more about the program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdmc.

In FY 2007, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs provided the Estonian Rescue Board with new explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) equipment worth \$157,000 to assist in clearing underwater ERW. The Estonian EOD/demining specialists received three heavy bomb disposal suits, diving equipment, a motor boat, and remote-detonation devices.



Supporting law enforcement, deminers discovered 19 mortars, 32 hand grenades and various empty projectiles.



Georgia

Georgia's Abkhazia region is affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), the majority of which are located near the Inguri River, thereby isolating this region from the rest of the country. This contamination occurred during the 1992–1993 civil conflict. Civilians are also affected by landmines that were laid or abandoned around former Soviet and existing Russian military bases. Abkhazia is currently forecast to become free from the humanitarian impact of mines and ERW ("impact free") by 2009.

In FY 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, granted \$3,000,000 to The HALO Trust (HALO) for demining activities in an effort to maintain increased operational capacity for accelerated clearance in Abkhazia. These funds covered approximately 78 percent of HALO's operating costs, supporting 30 manual demining teams and nine mechanical clearance units operating armored medium-wheel front-end loaders, vegetation cutters, and anti-personnel mine rollers. The funds also provided for one survey/marking team, as well as some management and administrative costs.

In FY 2007, PM/WRA provided \$1,750,000 to HALO for further clearance in Abkhazia, finding their work progressing well. All HALO designated sites have been cleared and the program is focusing on more remote minefields, which are increasing in priority since with greater stability and security, tourists are now visiting the interior of Abkhazia where the remaining minefields are located. Agricultural activities are also expanding in Abkhazia and clearance in areas currently considered remote is essential prior to Abkhazia being declared impact free in 2009. There are only 17 more village administrations to be cleared; 101 of 118 (86 percent) of them have already been declared impact free.



Georgian deminers employed by HALO under a grant from the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) take a break from their demanding work during a rain storm.



Katherine Baker, a policy officer with PM/WRA, is briefed during a visit to a minefield around a holy spring in Georgia's Abkhaz region. This minefield was being cleared by HALO through a grant from PM/WRA.



Hungary

In a one-time assistance project, the United States worked with Hungary to destroy 1,540 of Hungary's man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), which were no longer needed for Hungary's defense.

Hungary's Minister of Defense, Ferenc Juhász, and U.S. Ambassador George H. Walker formally signed the cooperation agreement on September 27, 2005, at a ceremony in Budapest, to destroy 1,540 of the Strela 2 (SA-7) variety of the MANPADS and related equipment in Hungary's stockpile. Destruction, which was coordinated and funded by the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, was completed in February 2006.



U.S. Ambassador George H. Walker III (left) and Minister of Defense Ferenc Juhász take questions from the media during the ceremony to mark the agreement between Hungary and the U.S. to destroy MANPADS.



Kosovo

Kosovo, a province of Serbia until February 17, 2008, when it declared independence, was affected significantly by explosive remnants of war (ERW), including unexploded cluster bomblets from NATO air strikes in 1999, and by landmines, booby traps, and ERW from conflict between former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Kosovo Liberation Army forces. Due to a humanitarian mine action assistance surge from the United States, the United Nations, and many other generous donor nations and groups immediately after Federal forces withdrew from Kosovo, it was effectively rendered free from the humanitarian impact of mines and ERW ("impact free") in 2001. Thanks in part to the United States, Kosovo also was able to develop its own capacity through the Kosovo Protection Corps to deal with the few mines and ERW that remain mostly in remote locations.

Working through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs contributed approximately \$110,000 in FY 2006 towards humanitarian mine action efforts in Kosovo. These funds helped to purchase critical demining gear, such as mine detectors and personal protective equipment, for Kosovo Protection Corps' demining teams.



Mine risk education pamphlet that was distributed in Kosovo. Translation: (top) Don't ever touch mines or unknown objects! (bottom) Children, mines can kill you!



Macedonia

The northwest and southern regions of Macedonia are the two main areas

of the country affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). In 2001, conflict between government forces and ethnic-Albanian insurgents led to mine and ERW contamination at the northwestern borders with Kosovo and Albania in the regions of Tetovo, Kumanovo, and Skopje. In the south, the border with Greece spanning from Gevgelija to Ohrid is scattered with ERW left from World Wars I and II.

Through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs contributed \$50,000 to Macedonian demining projects in FY 2006. These funds were used to conduct a training course for 10 deminers and clearance operations in the last three mine-suspected areas of the country. PM/WRA's assistance and U.S. Department of State mine action aid in previous years had good effect. On September 15, 2006, Macedonia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that all anti-personnel mines had been destroyed in areas under its jurisdiction where they were known or suspected to be emplaced.



Four large artillery shells that were abandoned but subsequently placed carefully in padded boxes in the back of a truck for transportation and safe destruction at a disposal site. Abandoned ordnance, not just landmines, also pose a hazard to innocent civilians in former conflict zones.



Montenegro

In Montenegro, landmine and explosive remnants of war (ERW) contamination

is primarily a result of events that occurred in the 1990s. Some contamination is a result of conflict during the break up of former Yugoslavia in the 1990s. Mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) from previous wars, including unexploded cluster bomblets from NATO air strikes in 1999, also affected parts of Montenegro. In 1991, the municipality of Plav between the Bogičević and Lipovica mountains was mined. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces also planted mines in Montenegro during the conflict in 1999.

Through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs contributed \$22,000 towards demining efforts in Montenegro. These funds were awarded in a single grant to the Regional Center for Underwater Demining to enable the refitting and equipping of a surplus patrol boat, donated by the former State Union of Serbia and Montenegro, to support divers conducting underwater clearance of unexploded ordnance in littoral waters.

In FY 2007, PM/WRA contributed \$50,000 through the ITF for demining in Montenegro. PM/WRA also expended \$2,476,000 to help Montenegro destroy its excess and obsolete small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), and munitions; 1,500 surplus man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), 2,000 sea mines, 175 cluster munitions, and 90 torpedoes were destroyed during this effort.



Some of the divers from the Regional Center for Underwater Demining (RCUD) during a training dive from a quay at the center. The RCUD in Bijela, Montenegro, a center for excellence, is the only such non-military humanitarian underwater node in the world. Its divers, and those that it trains, are able to safely recover and arrange for the proper destruction of munitions that have been dumped at sea, unexploded ordnance that remains hazardous even when underwater, sea mines, and landmines that in some cases may have washed up on beaches or been displaced into rivers, streams, and lakes by heavy rains. Some of the unexploded ordnance and munitions encountered by RCUD divers date back to World War II.



Serbia

The presence of persistent landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in

Serbia stem primarily from events during the 1990s. Some contamination is a result of conflict during the break up of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the 1990s, and from air strikes by United States and other NATO air forces during the campaign to halt ethnic cleansing in Kosovo. Additionally, some mines and ERW that remained from previous wars affected parts of Serbia.

In FY 2006 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs contributed approximately \$815,000 to the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF) towards ERW clearance in Serbia. Additionally, \$205,830 was awarded to the Serbia Mine Action Center (Serbia MAC) for three battle area clearance (BAC) projects on the mountain of Kopaonik. The Serbia MAC was also awarded one grant for \$40,000 for the BAC project "Dusko Radovic" schoolyard, and a second grant for \$350,000 for the "Samalia 1" BAC project. Norwegian People's Aid received \$219,102 for mine clearance activities on the Serbian side of the Croatian-Serbian border.

In FY 2007, PM/WRA contributed \$700,000 through the ITF for additional demining in Serbia.



Ukraine

The United States is the lead nation for Phase 1 of a NATO Partnership for Peace Trust Fund

project to help Ukraine destroy its stockpiles of excess munitions, small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), and man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS). Other donors to the project are Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the European Union.

This represents the largest Partnership Trust Fund project ever undertaken by NATO—and *in fact is one of the largest weapons destruction projects in history*—and responds to Ukraine's request for help in eliminating 133,000 tons of munitions, and 1.5 million SA/LW. These stockpiles, most of which date from the Soviet era, are a threat to public safety and the environment, and a potential proliferation risk. The four-phase project will span 12 years and cost approximately \$27 million in donor contributions. Ukraine will provide most of the operational and in-kind demilitarization costs. Phase 1 will destroy 15,000 tons of munitions, 400,000 SA/LW, and 1,000 MANPADS, and cost donors over \$8.5 million.

In FY 2006 the United States contributed an additional \$1.5 million to this long-term project, and an additional \$1.8 million in FY 2007 for a total of \$5,442,000 to date.

In 2006 with the assistance of the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, 1,000 MANPADS were destroyed. Additional SA/LW destruction began in 2007, resulting in the elimination of 108,000 weapons. The United States looks forward to continuing this project.



In addition to working with NATO to destroy its national stockpiles of excess and aging arms and munitions, Ukraine is also still clearing explosive remnants of war dating back to World War II left from the savage fighting between Soviet and Nazi forces. Here, a Ukrainian deminer 35 meters (over 114 feet) from the surface, carefully examines a section of underground ammunition storage depot complex on the Crimean peninsula. Several such depots, filled with tons of Soviet Army munitions, blew up in 1942, leaving behind significant quantities of unexploded ordnance that continue to pose a threat to inhabitants and to infrastructure within a three-kilometer (nearly two miles) radius.



Argentina

In FY 2006, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program contributed \$38,000 to advance Argentina's capacity to conduct humanitarian mine action in other countries during international peace-keeping deployments and to train international deminers. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdtdc.



Chile

In FY 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs granted \$300,000 to the Organization of American States to provide demining equipment for humanitarian purposes to the Chilean Army to clear landmines it had emplaced in some of its border regions.

In FY 2006, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program contributed about \$280,000 to advance humanitarian mine action in Chile. In FY 2007, the Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program provided the Chilean National Demining Commission with a Multi-Tooled Excavator and an Air-Spade demining digging tool for an area preparation and mine clearance operational field evaluation. The technologies represent a \$250,000 investment to augment Chilean mine clearance activities. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdtdc.



Colombia

In FY 2006 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs provided \$300,000 to the Organization of American States (OAS) for the development of an emergency, rapid-response humanitarian demining operational clearance team in Colombia, which deals with the landmines and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) that are being used by terrorists and narcotics traffickers.

In FY 2007 PM/WRA provided \$750,000 to the OAS for the development of a second emergency rapid response humanitarian demining operational clearance team in Colombia. Additional support funded local nongovernmental organization *Centro Integral de Rehabilitación de Colombia's* Mobile Brigades, which provide medical assistance to mine survivors and other civilians in remote rural sections of Colombia.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund rendered a total of \$2 million in assistance to survivors of conflict-related injuries and illnesses in Colombia during 2007. To learn more about the Leahy War Victims Fund, visit www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/the_funds/lwvf.

In FY 2007, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program contributed \$640,000 to strengthen Colombia's national humanitarian mine action capacity via training, to support its clearance of mines and IEDs, and to support mine survivors assistance. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdtdc.



Many children who are survivors of landmines spend time in *Hogar Refugio San Bernabé*, waiting for medical attention. During Halloween, they can play on the streets just like other kids.



ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

The Organization of American States (OAS) strives to unite the 35 nations of the Western Hemisphere by being a multilateral forum focused on democratic values, common interests, and major issues facing the region and the rest of the world. In 1991, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua requested the assistance of the OAS in ridding their territories of landmines. The need to deal with this problem inspired the creation of the OAS Mine Action Program. Countries outside of the OAS also donate and contribute to the OAS Mine Action Program in an effort to alleviate this global threat. The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs channels a substantial portion of its funding for mine action in the Americas through the OAS.

The overarching objective of the OAS Mine Action Program is to liberate the Americas from the danger of landmines as well as to deliver mine risk education, survivors' assistance, socio-economic reintegration, and capacity development. Additionally, the OAS works with the assistance of the Inter-American Defense Board to develop management capability to international standards for demining programs in Latin America. The OAS solicits multiple international donors for Latin American humanitarian mine action funding as well as in-kind contributions.

Thanks to the work of the OAS, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Suriname have completed demining and are considered free from the humanitarian impact of landmines ("impact free").

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Ecuador

In FY 2006, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program contributed \$313,000 to support humanitarian mine action in Ecuador. In FY 2007, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program provided the National Demining Center of Ecuador with a \$250,000 Tempest remote-controlled vegetation clearance system. The Tempest is assisting manual deminers by opening breach lanes in dense jungle. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdtdc.



Safe lane in Soldato Monge, Ecuador.



Honduras

In FY 2006 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs awarded a \$315,682 contract to DynCorp International to destroy small arms and light weapons (SA/LW) and munitions that the Honduran government had determined were excess to its national security needs. DynCorp destroyed 13,680 SA/LW and ancillary equipment, 2,982 anti-personnel landmines, and 840 110-pound aerial bombs. The project was completed in 2007.



Nicaragua

Internal conflict from 1979–1990 resulted in landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) affecting Nicaragua. In FY 2006 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs awarded two grants to the Organization of American States (OAS). The first grant, totaling \$1,456,925, went toward humanitarian demining operational clearance for the Front Five region in Nicaragua, which was a continuation of the effort to support earlier mine removal activities there. OAS' second grant from PM/WRA was for \$283,075 to support mine survivors assistance and provide new opportunities for landmine survivors' full participation in the social and economic life of their communities.

In FY 2007 PM/WRA awarded two grants to the OAS. The first grant, totaling \$1.2 million, continued the humanitarian demining operational clearance for the Front Five region in Nicaragua. OAS' second grant from PM/WRA of \$500,000 supported mine survivors assistance and provided new economic opportunities for landmine survivors.

In FY 2006 and FY 2007, the Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program in partnership with the Nicaraguan Army continued an evaluation of the Mantis mechanical system. The Mantis, a modified farm tractor with specialized attachments, represents a \$367,000 investment in Nicaragua's vegetation removal, area preparation, and mine clearance activities. The Mantis worked in tandem with other mechanical assets of the Nicaraguan Army, providing a quality assurance process to allow cleared land to be returned to communities for agricultural use. The Mantis cleared 250,000 square meters of land, removed more than 5,000 pounds of metallic clutter, and removed or detonated nine anti-personnel mines in areas that were believed previously cleared of mines. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdtdc.



A Mantis, which is a modified, armored John Deere tractor with special attachments used for demining.



A Nicaraguan landmine survivor displays his prosthetic limb to...



...a rapt audience of schoolchildren during a mine risk education session funded in part by PM/WRA.



Suriname

During FY 2006 and FY 2007, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs awarded \$459,000 to RONCO Consulting Corporation to destroy excess ammunition in Suriname that its government had deemed to be excess to national security needs. This project destroyed 95,346 rounds of anti-aircraft ammunition ranging from 37- to 100-millimeter, and 3,210,175 rounds of 50-caliber ammunition.



Iraq

Iraq is one of the world's most severely landmine and explosive-remnants-of-war (ERW) impacted countries. This is due to three decades of conflict, including internal placement of landmines during Saddam Hussein's rule beginning with the 1980–1988 Iraq-Iran War, followed by the 1991 Persian Gulf War, and Operation Iraqi Freedom. In addition, hundreds of cached and abandoned ordnance (AO) sites are believed to still exist throughout the country.

AO sites pose a hazard to nearby inhabitants in the event of tampering or spontaneous detonation. Terrorists and criminals often pilfer from abandoned ordnance sites to create improvised explosive devices and car bombs.

In FY 2006 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs granted \$422,208 to MAG (Mines Advisory Group) to support six multi-skilled mine-action teams and one mechanical team, and five community liaison and mine risk education teams. Additionally, the United States' Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund (IRRF) transferred \$13,200,000 to PM/WRA to be used for humanitarian mine action operations in Iraq. Of these funds, MAG received \$2,710,236, and the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation (now Veterans for America) received \$775,792 for various mine action projects. PM/WRA awarded \$9,713,972, the remainder of the IRRF funds, to RONCO Consulting Corporation for clearance of ERW and mines.

In FY 2007, PM/WRA spent \$15,149,446 on mine action and conventional weapons destruction in Iraq. These monies were awarded to the Iraq Mine/Unexploded Ordnance Organization and MAG to fund a combination of minefield and battle area clearance operations and explosive ordnance disposal/small arms and light weapons missions. It also supported the Information Management and Mine Action Program in ERW/mine survey and data management operations. In addition, funds were provided to the Montgomery Village Rotary International for the Basra-Iraq Prosthetics Project and to the United Nations Development Program–Iraq for its institutional development support. This program contributes to post-battle operations, improves the humanitarian environment for returning populations, especially children, and increases prospects for donor and Iraqi budget-funded economic development by clearing land for agricultural and other economic use.



A Croatian-built Bozena mechanized mine-detection system is prepared for action in southern Iraq.



A partially buried V-69 bounding fragmentation mine emplaced by Saddam Hussein's forces displays its prongs in a minefield in southern Iraq.

THE MIDDLE EAST



MINE ACTION INFORMATION CENTER

Located on the campus of James Madison University in Harrisonburg, Virginia, the Mine Action Information Center (MAIC) is a public-policy center that collects, maintains, and distributes information pertinent to humanitarian mine action. In 2006, the MAIC celebrated 10 years of playing a fundamental role in international efforts to combat the effects of landmines and explosive remnants of war.

The MAIC has worked with many clients to develop and execute projects concerning mine action efforts around the world. It produces the *Journal of Mine Action*, a semi-annual magazine that serves as an information resource for the mine action community. The MAIC also maintains a Web site, hosts workshops and conferences, conducts training courses, and engages in research on specific mine action topics.

In its decade-plus of operation, the MAIC has worked with many partner organizations, including the U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Department of State, United Nations, International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance, Canadian Centre for Mine Action Technologies, and Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining.

Among the MAIC's most recent projects are the *Adaptive Technology Catalog* (an electronic catalog of tools to help mine survivors return to a productive work life), a casualty data best-practices guidebook, and the development of survivor assistance training materials. The latter was produced in collaboration with the Polus Center for Social and Economic Development, facilitated by a grant from the State Department's Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement.

From 2004 to 2007, the MAIC conducted five sessions of the United Nations Development Program Senior Manager's Course for mine-action professionals. Thus far, each session of the course has brought 19–26 senior-level, mine action managers to Harrisonburg for a five-week, cross-cultural and skills-based management training course. As of the end of 2007, the MAIC had trained 106 senior managers who work in 33 mine-affected countries around the world.

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The *Adaptive Technology Catalog* was designed to help agencies and organizations find products to serve the needs of landmine survivors with the help of donors.



Jordan

In FY 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the U.S.

Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs granted \$236,300 to the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation to provide mine risk education (MRE) in Jordan. The primary objective of this grant is to support the technical and operational capacity of the MRE sector in Jordan through activities designed to help ensure that the individual skill sets, institutional capacity, and organizational network function properly to deliver quality MRE.



Two Bedouins on camels travel through a wadi, alongside the tracks of modern conveyances. Jordan remains affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war to some degree in the Wadi Araba region, where this photo was taken, extending to Aqaba, as well as along its border with Syria, and in the Jordan Valley.



Jordanian Army humanitarian deminers practice rendering first-responder trauma care and preparing to move a wounded deminer.



Lebanon

Landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) have contaminated much of Lebanon

from the beginning of a civil war in 1975 through the Israeli-Hezbollah conflict during the summer of 2006. As a result of the ERW from this most recent conflict, South Lebanon and Nabatieh are the most ERW-affected regions in the country. A Landmine Impact Survey completed in 2003 estimated that 22 of 24 districts in Lebanon were impacted by landmines and unexploded ordnance, spanning 150 square kilometers. A National Level II (Technical) Survey is scheduled to resume in 2008 to acquire the most up-to-date picture of the landmine and ERW threat confronting Lebanon and to provide the essential data needed to remove the threat.

In FY 2006 the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs originally provided \$1 million to Lebanon in humanitarian mine action (HMA) assistance through its contract with RONCO Consulting Corporation. After the conflict in the summer of 2006, PM/WRA identified \$384,000 of that amount for RONCO to recruit, train, equip, and deploy two 25-person battle area clearance (BAC) teams to sweep for and mark unexploded cluster munitions and other ERW in South Lebanon.

Subsequently, the U.S. Department of Defense transferred \$5 million to the U.S. Department of State for emergency HMA assistance. Of that sum, PM/WRA added \$2.2 million to RONCO Consulting Corporation's original contract to support the Lebanese Armed Forces, Engineering Regiment (ER) clearance of unexploded cluster munitions and other ERW in South Lebanon. PM/WRA granted the remaining \$2.8 million to MAG (Mines Advisory Group) to recruit, train, equip, and deploy a 15-person BAC team in South Lebanon and to fund additional clearance operations by four MAG BAC teams that were already there. MAG had previously received an initial emergency grant for \$420,000 from PM/WRA to establish the management infrastructure necessary to conduct rapid-response clearance of ERW, including unexploded cluster munitions in South Lebanon.

PM/WRA also granted \$30,000 in support of the U.N. Joint Logistics Center for cluster munitions strike data collection and mapping capability in Lebanon, through its partnership with the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation (now the Veterans for America). PM/WRA used the remaining funds of its RONCO contract (\$616,000) to provide technical assistance to the Lebanese Armed Forces, Engineering Regiment. The funds were used for fuel and maintenance for ER vehicles, support for the ER mine-detecting dogs, additional personal protective equipment, and other items to equip and support 50 new Lebanese deminers.

In FY 2006, the Department of State's Bureau of International Organization Affairs provided \$2 million to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to sustain the operations of UNDP-controlled explosive-clearance teams provided by MAG and by BACTEC International Limited in South Lebanon.

In FY 2007, PM/WRA awarded \$1 million to DynCorp International to continue to develop the Lebanese Mine Action Center (LMAC) to integrate all aspects of HMA effectively, continue to assist the LMAC with the management of a quality program, continue to provide equipment, as well as fuel and maintenance for its mine action vehicles, continue to introduce new HMA technologies, complete a Level II (Technical) Survey of all suspected minefields, and to mark all minefields found by the Level II Survey. In addition, PM/WRA granted \$56,417 to the Marshall Legacy Institute to provide six trained mine detecting dogs to the Lebanese mine action authorities by spring 2008.

In FY 2006, the U.S. Agency for International Development awarded a grant of \$1.2 million to MAG for emergency unexploded ordnance and battle area clearance in South Lebanon. Through its Leahy War Victims Fund, the U.S. Agency for International Development contributed \$35,000 in FY 2006 to promote the development and implementation of programs to decrease landmine injuries, assist survivors of landmines and war, alleviate social burden, and foster economic opportunities within and around impacted communities.

In FY 2006, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program contributed \$7,000 to advance ERW/HMA in Lebanon. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdctc.



An ARMTRAC 100 armored tractor with a flail, which was supplied to the Lebanese Armed Forces by the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, clears a mined area near the "Blue Line" on Lebanon's border with Israel. A strong wind is blowing the dust from the flailed earth ahead of the tractor. The road and the land to its right are in Israel. In the background, the Golan Heights dominated by Mount Hermon, are visible.

MINE DETECTION DOG CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST EUROPE

The Mine Detection Dog Center for Southeast Europe is developing local capacity to train mine-detection dogs (MDD) for use throughout that region. Located in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), the MDDC also provides mine risk education for children, and supports regional demining operations.

Since the MDDC opened in October 2003 with the support of the U.S. Department of State, around 50 MDDs and their handlers have been trained for a variety of organizations, which received MDDs from the Marshall Legacy Institute, including the Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action, and BiH nongovernmental organizations Stop Mines, Pro Vita, Eko Dem and BH Demining.

In addition to mine and explosive-detection training, dogs and handlers have also been trained for narcotic searches, bomb/explosives detection, security, and search-and-rescue operations for local BiH police forces and the Bosnian Border Service. In 2006, MDDC was actively involved in supporting demining operations with their six MDD teams in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, and Croatia.

For the MDDC's first three years of operation, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs provided funding for the Center through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance. At the end of 2006, the MDDC became financially self-sustaining thanks to its professional leadership.

The South East Europe Mine Action Coordination Council recognizes the MDDC as a Regional Center of Excellence.

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Tunisia

In FY 2006, the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program (DoD HDP) contributed \$3,000 to advance humanitarian mine action in Tunisia. In FY 2007, DoD HDP contributed \$117,000 more to strengthen Tunisia's national capacity to deal with landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), most of which remain from World War II, and to support ERW/mine clearance. DoD's Humanitarian Demining Training Center provided \$97,000 of that FY 2007 assistance in "Train-the-Trainer" support to Tunisian deminers. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdtc.



Axis and Allied forces both used landmines to defend against attacks during the World War II campaigns in Egypt's Western Desert, Libya, and Tunisia. Many of those persistent mines as well as explosive remnants of war continue to pose a threat to this day. Here, a U.S. soldier sits in the turret of a captured Tiger I tank, somewhere on the Tunisian battlefield during World War II.



1st Infantry Division dig foxholes and slit trenches south of El Guettar, Tunisia during World War II.



Yemen

Landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in Yemen continue to pose some degree of danger to farmers in the former border areas between North and South Yemen and in the southern governorates, hindering access to land for agriculture, which is the primary source of income for over 50 percent of the population. Yemen's mine and ERW contamination is a result of several conflicts from 1962 to 1994. The former border areas between North and South Yemen in the southern governorates have been affected the most. A Landmine Impact Survey, funded in part by the United States and completed in 2000, reported 592 villages in 19 of the 20 governorates in Yemen to be impacted by mines and unexploded ordnance at the time. Subsequent humanitarian mine action assistance by the United States has provided the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre (YEMAC) with vehicles and equipment to achieve its vision to become self-sufficient and make Yemen free from the humanitarian impact of mines and UXO ("impact free") by 2009.

In FY 2006, the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs contributed \$700,000 towards mine action in Yemen. These funds were used to purchase numerous pieces of equipment to help reorganize two demining companies of the Yemeni Armed Forces. Some of the equipment included mine detectors, personal protective equipment, such as face shields and armor aprons, and a four-wheel drive ambulance.

In FY 2007, PM/WRA provided \$375,000 in demining equipment and vehicles to replace old or worn-out equipment for the Yemen Mine Action Program.

In FY 2007, the Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program provided the Improved Backhoe, a value of \$157,000, to the YEMAC for an operational field evaluation of its sifting capabilities. To learn more about the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Program, visit www.humanitariandemining.org and www.wood.army.mil/hdtc.



A formation of Yemeni humanitarian deminers.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FUND FOR DEMINING AND MINE VICTIMS ASSISTANCE

The International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF) was established by the Slovenian government in 1998 to help Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) with its landmine problem, and to aid in the physical and socioeconomic rehabilitation of landmine survivors. The ITF's activities expanded throughout the South-Eastern Europe (SEE) region and then to other mine-affected regions and countries, such as Cyprus, the South Caucasus, and Central Asia. In 2007, the ITF was also asked by mine-affected countries and donors to expand operations to collaborate on a mine survivors-assistance project in Vietnam in cooperation with Clear Path International and the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) in the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs. The ITF envisions freeing SEE from the landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) threat by 2010, and it is dedicated to the worldwide eradication of landmines and UXO. In 2006, thanks in part to funding from the United States and other donors to the ITF, Macedonia was freed from the humanitarian impact of landmines.

The ITF is a humanitarian, nonprofit organization that seeks donors from both the public and private sectors for mine action activities. These activities include mine clearance, survivor assistance, mine risk education, and training and capacity building. The ITF works with national governments and mine action centers to ensure the successful application and implementation of activities in local communities.

The organization has cleared over 78 million square meters of land, made the rehabilitation of over 930 individuals possible, and raised more than US\$215 million, with a \$92 million United States' contribution. The ITF is unique in that it doubles donors' grants through a roughly \$10 million annual matching fund mechanism supported by PM/WRA.

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Past Recipients of U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Assistance

The U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program has provided a wide array of mine action assistance—mine clearance; mine risk education; mine survivors assistance; training of national program managers and deminers; training of medical personnel to render aid to injured deminers; personal protective equipment; robust 4x4 vehicles, specialized tractors and mine-resistant demining machines; mine-detecting dogs; metal detectors; ambulances for injured deminers and others harmed in a mine incident; aerial medevac capability; and much more—to a greater number of mine-affected countries around the world than those profiled in this edition of *To Walk The Earth In Safety*.

The United States has provided humanitarian mine action assistance to nearly 50 countries since the inter-agency program’s formal inception in 1993. The following 25 countries have received U.S. mine action assistance in the recent past. U.S. mine action assistance normally ceases when the country is able to achieve an adequate indigenous mine action capacity at the conclusion of a specific program, or when the country is rendered free from the humanitarian impact of landmines and unexploded ordnance (“mine impact-free”). Countries and regions in green denote that they are now “mine impact-free.”

PREVIOUS RECIPIENTS OF U.S. MINE ACTION ASSISTANCE				
Argentina	El Salvador	Honduras*	Namibia	Somalia
Armenia	Estonia	Kosovo*	Nigeria**	Swaziland
Costa Rica	Ethiopia	Macedonia*	Oman	Thailand
Djibouti	Guatemala	Mauritania	Peru	Zambia
Egypt	Guinea-Bissau	Moldova	Rwanda	Zimbabwe

* Although rendered free from the humanitarian impact of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) (“mine impact-free”), episodic U.S. mine action assistance has continued or may continue in order to help sustain indigenous capacity to deal with those remaining landmines or UXO that are discovered from time to time. This recognizes the fact that no country that has been affected by persistent landmines and other explosive remnants of war during a conflict can ever be guaranteed to be 100 percent “mine free.”

** Nigeria is not mine affected. However, in 2002 the U.S. Department of State’s Office of Humanitarian Demining Programs (now the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement) provided expert emergency assistance via a contract with RONCO Consulting Corporation to clean up the dangerous unexploded ordnance that littered a large area surrounding the Ikeja munitions depot in Lagos, following a catastrophic explosion that killed over 1,100 people, and injured about 5,000.

Fiscal Years 1993–2008

COUNTRY	SOURCES	1993-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1900	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 est.	TOTAL
Afghanistan	DOS NADR			1,000	2,200	2,615	3,000	2,800	4,000	5,300	12,519	13,700	14,317	13,500	15,000	89,951
	DoD OHDACA								1,800							1,800
	USAID Leahy								1,000		1,000	700	397	350		3,447
	DOS ERF								3,000	3,000						6,000
	DOS FMF	2,000	1,000							500						3,500
	DOS IO	1,000								1,000						2,000
	DOS PRM	4,000	1,000	2,000						1,500						8,500
	DoD ARCENT								2,464							2,464
	USAID	5,200								13,925	28,875					48,000
	CDC								600	700	400			50	50	1,800
	Country Total	12,200	2,000	3,000	2,200	2,615	3,000	2,800	12,864	25,925	42,794	14,400	14,714	13,900	15,050	167,462
Albania	DOS NADR-ITF							684	326	1,417	1,750	1,000	1,000	480		6,657
	USAID Leahy										340					340
	USAID SEED						1,049									1,049
	Country Total						1,049	684	326	1,417	2,090	1,000	1,000	480		8,046
Angola	DOS NADR			1,000	2,400		3,096	2,844	2,800	3,500	5,300	6,172	5,673	4,500	5,800	43,085
	DoD OHDACA	3,900		100										14		4,014
	USAID Leahy		2,500	768	732			1,000	900		800	651	1,000			8,351
	DOS FMF	1,170	2,000													3,170
	CDC													75	75	150
	Country Total	5,070	4,500	1,868	3,132		3,096	3,844	3,700	3,500	6,100	6,823	6,673	4,589	5,875	58,770
Argentina	DoD OHDACA								550				29			579
	Country Total								550				29			579
Armenia	DOS NADR						300	850	1,200	250						2,600
	DoD OHDACA						1,110		1,441		67					2,618
	USAID Leahy	1,148														1,148
	DOS FSA								1,800		1,200					3,000
	Country Total	1,148					1,410	850	4,441	250	1,267					9,366
Azerbaijan	DOS NADR						500	1,100	1,380	1,600	2,468	3,500	3,064	2,300	480	16,392
	DoD OHDACA					140	1,110		1,690	1,600	304	483	425	723		6,475
	DOS FSA								1,100							1,100
	Country Total					140	1,610	1,100	4,170	3,200	2,772	3,983	3,489	3,023	480	23,967
Benin	DoD OHDACA													14		14
	Country Total													14		14
Bosnia	DOS NADR				300	2,305										2,605
	DOS NADR-ITF					6,175	5,500	5,161	5,150	2,960	3,000	3,373	3,300	3,000		37,619
	DoD OHDACA		1,238	375	2,100											3,713
	DOS PKO		1,000													1,000
	DoD HAP/EP		550													550
	USAID SEED		8,500	5,000	7,000											20,500
	CDC							300	500	500	500	500	500	205	205	3,210
	Country Total		11,288	5,375	9,400	8,480	5,500	5,461	5,650	3,460	3,500	3,873	3,800	3,205	205	69,197
Burundi	DOS NADR													100		100
	Country Total													100		100
Cambodia	DOS NADR			1,000	2,000	1,500	2,580	2,468	2,290	2,765	3,466	3,920	4,900	3,937	3,890	34,716
	DoD OHDACA	1,985	420	1,584			90	207	319	158	86	180	94	7		5,130
	USAID Leahy	777			750	1,300	390	1,904	1,600	1,187	865	2,825	950			12,548
	DOS FMF	2,050	1,000													3,050
	DOS PKO		250													250
	DOS PRM	1,643														1,643
	CDC													50	50	100
	Country Total	6,455	1,670	2,584	2,750	2,800	3,060	4,579	4,209	4,110	4,417	6,925	5,944	3,994	3,940	57,437
Chad	DOS NADR				400	732	622	300	350	500	950	1,000	1,780	200		6,834
	DoD OHDACA				1,500	1,000	17			161	244	169	596			3,687
	Country Total				1,900	1,732	639	300	350	661	1,194	1,169	2,376	200		10,521

(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Years 1993–2008

COUNTRY	SOURCES	1993-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 est.	TOTAL
Chile	DoD OHDACA											735	973			1,708
	Country Total											735	973			1,708
Croatia	DOS NADR					600										600
	DOS NADR-ITF						2,975	2,658	4,570	1,779	1,500	2,300	2,300	2,009		20,091
	Country Total					600	2,975	2,658	4,570	1,779	1,500	2,300	2,300	2,009		20,691
Colombia	DOS NADR												300	691		991
	DoD OHDACA													940		940
	USAID Leahy											500		2,000		2,500
	CDC							50	50	50			200	50	50	450
	Country Total							50	50	50		500	500	3,681	50	4,881
Djibouti	DOS NADR						746	400	404	350						1,900
	DoD OHDACA						227	723		150	67					1,167
	Country Total						973	1,123	404	500	67					3,067
DRC	USAID Leahy								800				500			1,300
	Country Total								800				500			1,300
Ecuador	DOS NADR					1,000	1,000	963	360							3,323
	DoD OHDACA						412	700	650			507	313			2,582
	Country Total					1,000	1,412	1,663	1,010			507	313			5,905
Egypt	DoD OHDACA						10	708								718
	Country Total						10	708								718
El Salvador	USAID Leahy	1,000	500													1,500
	CDC						150	300	300	450	450	400	400	195	195	2,840
	Country Total	1,000	500				150	300	300	450	450	400	400	195	195	4,340
Eritrea	DOS NADR			500	919		500	1,050	1,602	2,400	1,452	2,800	400			11,623
	DoD OHDACA	3,190	537	218	525	10		5								4,485
	DOS FMF	660	613													1,273
	DOS PKO		287													287
	CDC						150	150	150							450
	Country Total	3,850	1,437	718	1,444	10	650	1,205	1,752	2,400	1,452	2,800	400			18,118
Estonia	DOS NADR					335	300		200	235				157		1,227
	DoD OHDACA						698	853					55			1,606
	Country Total					335	998	853	200	235			55	157		2,833
Ethiopia	DOS NADR			500	1,220		250		1,275	300						3,545
	DoD OHDACA	2,532	537	290	610	10		5								3,984
	USAID Leahy	730							500				25			1,255
	DOS FMF	600	400													1,000
	DOS PKO		500													500
	CDC						200	350	350	400	400	400	400	173	173	2,846
	Country Total	3,862	1,437	790	1,830	10	450	355	2,125	700	400	400	425	173	173	13,130
Georgia	DOS NADR				39		27	1,000	1,100	1,050	1,500	3,000	2,123	1,750	700	12,289
	DoD OHDACA						1,110				4					1,114
	Country Total				39		1,137	1,000	1,100	1,050	1,504	3,000	2,123	1,750	700	13,403
Guinea Bissau	DOS NADR						99	489		225			400	577		1,790
	DoD OHDACA												162	1,212		1,374
	Country Total						99	489		225			562	1,789		3,164
Iraq	DOS NADR									2,950		2,840		12,000	12,900	30,690
	DOS IRRF									12,268	61,000	9,000	13,200			95,468
	CDC									350				50	50	450
	Country Total									15,568	61,000	11,840	13,200	12,050	12,950	126,608
Jordan	DOS NADR			400	500	1,900	1,511	947	850	893	950					7,951
	DoD OHDACA					859	1,555	4								2,418
	DOS FMF		300													300
	CDC						200	300	300	400	400	400	400	284	284	2,968
	Country Total		300	400	500	2,759	3,266	1,251	1,150	1,293	1,350	400	400	284	284	13,637

(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Years 1993–2008

COUNTRY	SOURCES	1993-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 est.	TOTAL
Kenya	USAID Leahy								400							400
	Country Total								400							400
Kosovo	DOS NADR					500										500
	DOS NADR-ITF						899	1,945	1,681				110	205		4,840
	DoD OHDACA					500	3,800									4,300
	USAID		2,307	1,816	2,378	2,537	1,062	1,108								11,207
	USAID SEED					1,636	4,628									6,264
	Country Total		2,307	1,816	2,378	5,173	10,388	3,053	1,681				110	205		27,111
Laos	DOS NADR			1,000	1,700	1,800	1,486	993	1,328	1,200	1,412	2,500	3,300	2,550	2,953	22,222
	DoD OHDACA	59	1,800	3,737	864	396								5		6,861
	USAID Leahy	750		800	1,000	1,800			500	500	500		1,500	350		7,700
	DOS FMF		500													500
	DOS PKO		250													250
	Country Total	809	2,550	5,537	3,564	3,996	1,486	993	1,828	1,700	1,912	2,500	4,800	2,905	2,953	37,533
Lebanon	DOS NADR				291	530	1,282	1,000	1,200	1,475	900	2,300	1,420	1,500	1,000	12,898
	DoD OHDACA						15			489	1,155	1,470	5,007			8,136
	USAID Leahy				300	500		600		600	700	700		1,400	1,500	6,300
	DOS IO												2,000			2,000
	USAID												1,200			1,200
	Country Total				591	1,030	1,297	1,600	1,200	2,564	2,755	4,470	9,627	2,900	2,500	30,534
Liberia	USAID Leahy	1,115	225		500	1,000				416	173	500			500	4,429
	CDC													75	75	150
	Country Total	1,115	225		500	1,000				416	173	500		75	575	4,579
Macedonia	DOS NADR-ITF							1,000	505	97			50	50		1,702
	Country Total							1,000	505	97			50	50		1,702
Mauritania	DOS NADR					534	461	400								1,395
	DoD OHDACA					450	1,123	1,123	661	595				458		4,410
	Country Total					984	1,584	1,523	661	595				458		5,805
Moldova	DoD OHDACA					71										71
	Country Total					71										71
Mozambique	DOS NADR			200	1,000	1,900	3,840	2,180	2,110	2,632	1,492	2,336	2,344	440		20,474
	DoD OHDACA	6,165	100	2,484	1,600	1,100										11,449
	USAID Leahy	2,900		633	1,000											4,533
	DOS FMF	400	200													600
	DOS PRM	1,000														1,000
	CDC						200	300	300	400	50	400	400	25	25	2,100
	Country Total	10,465	300	3,317	3,600	3,000	4,040	2,480	2,410	3,032	1,542	2,736	2,744	465	25	40,156
Namibia	DOS NADR			400	708	1,053	485	40	65	600						3,351
	DoD OHDACA	1,165	100	1,485	1,650											4,400
	DOS FMF	270	400													670
	Country Total	1,435	500	1,885	2,358	1,053	485	40	65	600						8,421
Nigeria	DOS NADR								1,449							1,449
	Country Total								1,449							1,449
OAS (Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala & Nicaragua)*	DOS NADR			500	1,400	2,242	1,903	1,350	1,695	1,511	2,611	1,776	1,740	1,700	1,300	19,728
	DoD OHDACA	310	200	1,480	1,720	600	460	1,170	550	200						6,690
	USAID Leahy					500			100	478	1,000					2,078
	DOS FMF	1,050	400													1,450
	USAID "MITCH"						2,000									2,000
	Country Total	1,360	600	1,980	3,120	3,342	4,363	2,520	2,345	2,189	3,611	1,776	1,740	1,700	1,300	31,946
Oman	DOS NADR						1,017	273	495							1,785
	DoD OHDACA					4	179	870			1,500					2,553
	Country Total					4	1,196	1,143	495		1,500					4,338
Peru	DOS NADR					1,000	1,000	861	225							3,086
	DoD OHDACA						411	750	650	422	9,669					11,902
	Country Total					1,000	1,411	1,611	875	422	9,669					14,988

Fiscal Years 1993–2008

COUNTRY	SOURCES	1993-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1900	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 est.	TOTAL
Philippines	USAID Leahy										750				800	1,550
	Country Total										750				800	1,550
Rwanda	DOS NADR			500	625	750	285	400	350	375			476			3,761
	DoD OHDACA	4,580	100	1,610	1,500											7,790
	DOS FMF	300	400													700
	Country Total	4,880	500	2,110	2,125	750	285	400	350	375			476			12,251
Senegal	DOS NADR										112			450		562
	DoD OHDACA													252		252
	USAID Leahy									500						500
	Country Total									500	112			702		1,314
Serbia & Montenegro (FY 93 - 06)	DOS NADR-ITF									833	1,021	1,000	1,000			3,854
	Country Total									833	1,021	1,000	1,000			3,854
Serbia	DOS NADR-ITF													750		750
	Country Total													750		750
Sierra Leone	USAID Leahy						61	32	1,000			500				1,593
	Country Total						61	32	1,000			500				1,593
Somalia	DOS NADR				343	1,150	1,400	1,400	1,200	450						5,943
	Country Total				343	1,150	1,400	1,400	1,200	450						5,943
Sri Lanka	DOS NADR									2,400	1,775	2,700	1,108	400		8,383
	DoD OHDACA				183				40	24						247
	USAID Leahy	100	200	200	200	300	400	400	400	400	900		350		500	4,350
	DOS ESF								122							122
	CDC							50	50		25			25	25	175
	Country Total	100	200	200	383	300	400	450	612	2,824	2,700	2,700	1,458	425	525	13,277
Sudan	DOS NADR									896	2,858	2,500	2,420	2,625	3,400	14,699
	Country Total									896	2,858	2,500	2,420	2,625	3,400	14,699
Swaziland	DOS NADR				210											210
	DoD OHDACA					828	8									836
	Country Total				210	828	8									1,046
Tajikistan	DoD OHDACA										7					7
	Country Total										7					7
Tanzania	USAID Leahy			300				300	600			500				1,700
	Country Total			300				300	600			500				1,700
Thailand	DOS NADR					1,050	1,220	1,270	650							4,190
	DoD OHDACA				77	1,773	932	229	68		8	8	8	86		3,189
	Country Total				77	2,823	2,152	1,499	718		8	8	8	86		7,379
Tunisia	DoD OHDACA												3	214		217
	Country Total												3	214		217
Uganda	USAID Leahy	1,000														1,000
	Country Total	1,000														1,000
Vietnam	DOS NADR				139	1,096	1,000	1,650	1,500	2,427	2,714	2,850	3,300	2,575	2,575	21,826
	DoD OHDACA						454	96	118	93				2		763
	USAID Leahy	4,730	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,300	1,000	500	3,264		1,500	22,794
	CDC								100	400	400	400	400	74	74	1,848
	Country Total	4,730	1,500	1,500	1,639	2,596	2,954	3,246	3,218	4,220	4,114	3,750	6,964	2,651	4,149	47,231
Yemen	DOS NADR				270	1,462	1,236	1,023	750	750	773	750	700	375		8,089
	DoD OHDACA			78	3,622	216	710	5		54	4					4,689
	Country Total			78	3,892	1,678	1,946	1,028	750	750	827	754	700	375		12,778
Zambia	DOS NADR						12	772	816	450						2,050
	DoD OHDACA									424						424
	Country Total						12	772	1,240	450						2,474
Zimbabwe	DOS NADR				680	743	1,140	523								3,086
	DoD OHDACA				1,500	1,000	765									3,265
	Country Total				2,180	1,743	1,905	523								6,351

(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Years 1993–2008

COUNTRY	SOURCES	1993-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	1900	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 est.	TOTAL
Global or Multilateral	DOS NADR*				865	7,524	7,202	10,061	7,678	7,841	4,735	3,690	5,446	3,156	15,248	73,446
	DOS NADR-ITF*						768	1,236	1,768	2,914	2,670	2,247	2,140	2,153	12,771	28,667
	DoD OHDACA	1,200	1,200	6,172	6,108	1,377	7,424	3,441	7,839	2	841	1,720	197	1,441		38,962
	USAID Leahy	985	115	925	1,200	3,100	7,649	4,264	700	6,519	3,902	7,524	3,614	5,900	9,050	55,447
	CDC							2,500	2,400	1,250	1,500	1,625	1,200	2,569	2,569	15,613
	Total	2,185	1,315	7,097	8,173	12,001	23,043	21,502	20,385	18,526	13,648	16,806	12,597	15,219	39,638	212,135
Subtotal (Bilateral and Global)		61,664	33,129	40,555	58,328	65,002	91,899	78,387	93,709	108,212	179,064	101,555	104,873	83,398	95,767	1,195,542

By Account

DOS NADR**	0	0	7,000	18,210	34,320	39,499	39,407	39,322	45,325	47,987	58,334	55,211	55,483	65,246	505,344
DOS NADR-ITF	0	0	0	0	6,175	10,141	12,684	14,000	10,000	9,941	9,920	9,900	8,647	12,771	104,179
DOD OHDACA	25,086	6,232	19,613	23,559	10,334	22,620	10,889	16,800	3,894	14,006	5,276	7,862	5,368	0	171,539
USAID Leahy	15,235	5,040	5,126	7,182	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,900	11,930	14,900	11,600	10,000	13,850	146,763
All Other DOS	16,143	10,500	2,000	0	0	0	0	6,022	18,268	62,200	9,000	15,200	0	0	139,333
All Other DoD	0	550	0	0	0	0	0	2,464	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,014
DoD RDT & E***	10,000	3,000	14,746	16,663	17,234	18,847	12,728	13,220	12,893	12,812	13,154	1,379	1,379	1,379	149,434
All Other USAID	5,200	10,807	6,816	9,378	4,173	8,739	1,108	0	13,925	28,875	0	1,200	0	0	90,220
CDC	0	0	0	0	0	900	4,300	5,100	4,900	4,125	4,125	3,900	3,900	3,900	35,150

Subtotal (No RDT & E)	61,664	33,129	40,555	58,328	65,002	91,899	78,387	93,709	108,212	179,064	101,555	104,873	83,398	95,767	1,195,542
GRAND TOTAL (all accounts) FY 93 - FY 07	71,664	36,129	55,301	74,991	82,236	110,746	91,115	106,929	121,105	191,876	114,709	106,252	84,777		1,247,830

GRAND TOTAL (all accounts) FY 93 - FY 08	71,664	36,129	55,301	74,991	82,236	110,746	91,115	106,929	121,105	191,876	114,709	106,252	84,777	97,146	1,344,976
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(Dollars in Thousands)

* FY 08 NADR distribution by country TBD.

** Does not include NADR Admin Funds.

*** DoD RDT & E is not reflected in specific Bilateral or Global numbers above.

LEGEND OF ACRONYMS

DOS NADR: Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Funds

DoD OHDACA: Overseas Humanitarian Disaster and Civic Aid

USAID/LWVF: USAID Leahy War Victims Fund

DoD ARCENT: U.S. Army Central Forces Central Command

DOS FMF: Foreign Military Financing

DOS FSA: FREEDOM Support Act

DOS PRM: Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration

CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

DOS IO: Bureau of International Organization Affairs

DOS PKO: Peacekeeping Operations

DoD IRRF: Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund

SEED: Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States

ITF: International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance

A group of houses in close proximity to a mine danger zone.

Clear Path International



Thanks to the efforts of the United States and other donor nations, several mine action organizations, and Vietnamese authorities, future generations of Vietnamese, such as these schoolchildren in Quang Tri province near the border with Laos, will no longer have to be concerned about "hidden killers" left from past conflicts. In 2006, there were 96 reported casualties from explosive remnants of war and landmines throughout Vietnam, according to the *Landmine Monitor*. With further properly focused work that draws from the regional Landmine Impact Survey conducted by Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation and the Bomb and Mine Disposal Technology Center, funded by PM/WRA, casualties should continue to drop and even more land be made available for safe use. A further reflection of Vietnam's evolution from a conflict-affected country to one with a growing economy is that while war-related casualties have plummeted, about 43 Vietnamese are killed in traffic accidents every day, according to Vietnam's National Traffic Safety Committee.

To Walk the Earth in Safety



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERS IN HUMANITARIAN MINE ACTION

Adopt-A-Minefield ▼ Association of Volunteers in International Service ▼ C. King Associates LTD ▼ Center for International Rehabilitation ▼ Center for Teaching International Relations ▼ Children of Armenia Fund ▼ Children's Surgical Centre (formerly Rose Charities) ▼ CIREC ▼ Clear Path International ▼ Coalition Against Landmines ▼ Cranfield University ▼ DanChurchAid ▼ Danish Demining Group ▼ DC Comics ▼ Demining Agency for Afghanistan ▼ Freedom Fields USA ▼ Global Care Unlimited ▼ Golden West Humanitarian Foundation ▼ Grapes for Humanity ▼ The HALO Trust ▼ Handicap International-France ▼ Health Volunteers Overseas ▼ Help Handicapped International ▼ The Humpty Dumpty Institute ▼ Information Management and Mine Action Programs Inc. ▼ International Eurasia Press Fund ▼ Iraqi Mine and UXO Clearance Organization ▼ The Julia Burke Foundation ▼ Kids First Vietnam ▼ Landmines Blow! ▼ Lipscomb University ▼ MAG (Mines Advisory Group) ▼ Marshall Legacy Institute ▼ MCPA-Afghanistan ▼ MDC-Afghanistan ▼ Medical Care Development International ▼ Messiah College Landmine Action Project ▼ Mine Action Information Center ▼ Newsweek Education Program ▼ One Sri Lanka Foundation ▼ Organization for Mine Clearance and Afghanistan Rehabilitation ▼ PeaceTrees Vietnam ▼ People to People International ▼ The Polus Center for Social & Economic Development ▼ Positive Play ▼ Prestige Health Care Technologies ▼ Prosthetics Outreach Foundation ▼ Roots of Peace ▼ Dr. Ken Rutherford/Missouri State University ▼ Save the Children ▼ Schonstedt Instrument Company ▼ South Florida Landmine Awareness Group ▼ Spirit of Soccer ▼ Students Partnership Worldwide ▼ Survey Action Center ▼ Survivor Corps (formerly Landmine Survivors Network) ▼ Swiss Foundation for Mine Action ▼ United for Colombia ▼ United Nations Foundation ▼ Veterans for America ▼ Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund ▼ World Education ▼ World Rehabilitation Fund

The power of civil society! This particular clearance site was being worked on by The HALO Trust thanks to funding from the Freedom Fields USA nongovernmental organization in Carmel, California, and Rotarians in Seattle, Washington. PM/WRA encourages the generous contributions and involvement of concerned citizens and the private sector in mine action and conventional weapons destruction around the world through its Public-Private Partnership program, which marked its 10th Anniversary in 2007.



Richard Kidd, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement

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A team of MAG deminers show Zeke Topolosky, Project Engineer (center), and Charlie Chichester, Deputy Program Manager (right), of the U.S. Department of Defense's Humanitarian Demining Research and Development Program (HD R&D), the state of the "hammers" on a Tempest flail demining machine. The Tempest is being field tested in Cambodia by MAG with HD R&D's support.

The U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program is an interagency initiative operated by the U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Agency for International Development's Leahy War Victims Fund and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Its field programs comprise mine clearance, mine survivors assistance, mine risk education, and research and development.

Pictured here is the challenge coin of the U.S. Humanitarian Mine Action Program (formerly the U.S. Humanitarian Demining Program); it is given to foreign recipients of U.S. mine action aid. It also serves as a logo and appears on some of the vehicles and other specialized mine clearance equipment that is donated by the United States to these aid recipients.



"So that others may walk the earth in safety"



Bureau of Political-Military Affairs
U.S. Department of State

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